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VOL. XXIII NO. 310 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Liberals Discard United Front Move?

Bid To Work Unwanted Constitution

BRAVE WORDS: NO DEED

Expert Committee To Define Party's Attitude

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

Having decided to refer the constitutional issue to a Sub-Committee, the Subjects Committee then devoted discussion to other matters including the question of Indian States subjects, position of Indians overseas, problem of unemployment, rural uplift and village industries, untouchability, agricultural indebtedness, etc.

ALL AGREED

It is understood that there was not much divergence of opinion in the course of discussions of these matters and draft resolutions which would be taken up in the open session tomorrow were agreed to with minor alterations.

Repressive Legislation

It is learnt that strong dissatisfaction was expressed at the re-enactment of Criminal Law Amendment Act and passing of similar legislation in the Provinces.

Nationalise Army

On the question of military expenditure it was urged that Government should be pressed to concede their demand of rapid nationalisation of army and reduction of military expenditure to a reasonable limit.

That Crore

There was general satisfaction among the members with the practical interest which Government was evincing in rural uplift by allotting one crore of rupees, but, at the same time, stress was laid on the point that the sum of a crore of rupees is far short for the enormous work of rural reconstruction all over the country. Government was also urged to secure unofficial assistance in this connection.—A.P.

LIBERALS AND INDIA ACT

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

What should be the attitude of the Liberal Party to the new constitution? This was the main issue which was discussed for more than two hours when the Subjects Committee of the National Liberal Federation met this afternoon.

It is understood that there is complete unanimity of opinion that there are several objectionable features in the New India Act; further that the Act has been passed in utter disregard of Indian opinion. Indians, therefore, could not reconcile themselves to an acceptance of the new constitution which is unwelcome and unwanted and has been imposed on India. At the same time it is made clear that boycott of the constitution is futile and impossible under the present conditions.

While there is general agreement among the members of the Subjects Committee that the constitution should be worked so as to extract from it the greatest good it could yield, one section appears to want to make it clear that Liberals are not prepared to work the new constitution in a spirit of cooperation and goodwill in the same manner in which they helped in the working of the present Montford Act of 1919. It is further argued that they should emphasise their attitude of opposition to the new Reforms and at the same time they should endeavour to replace the new Act by one acceptable to the country.

NO UNITED FRONT POSSIBLE!

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

One prominent Liberal from Bombay wanted, it is learnt, that Liberals should reiterate severe condemnation of the new constitution which, he said, could never satisfy India, but suggested that all political groups and parties should co-operate in an effort to replace the Government of India Act of 1935 by another constitution that would guarantee attainment of Dominion Status for India as early as possible.

While there is general agreement regarding condemnation of the new Act, discussion, it is learnt, has revealed that experience so far gained with regard to attempts to secure co-operation of all parties has not been encouraging and possibility of such joint action at the present juncture by all political groups in the country with a view to securing early revision of the constitution is very remote.

TO WORK IT

As a result of prolonged discussion in the Committee, it is stated that the general view prevailed that the Party should enter the Councils and accept offices and use the constitution to the best advantage of the country, but at the same time should strive in conjunction with other parties to secure an early replacement of the new constitution by one which is acceptable to India and which would satisfy her aspirations.

DRAFTING COMMITTEE

The Subjects Committee, it is understood, finally agreed to appoint a Committee of ten members which would draft a comprehensive resolution embodying the view of the party on the constitutional issue. This Committee expected to meet to-night to draft a resolution and submit the same for the approval of the Subjects Committee when it meets to-morrow morning.

It is learnt that the President Mr. T. K. Venkatarama Sastri, Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Pandit Kunzru, C. Y. Chintamani, P. N. Sapru, Sir M. V. Joshi are among the members of the Sub-Committee.

The Subjects Committee concluded to-day's business at 7 p.m. after six hours' sitting.

ETHIOPIAN OFFENSIVE

Intense Activity In Various Army Head-Quarters

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 29.

The much heralded Ethiopian counter offensive is expected to be launched to-day which is the feast day of Archangel Gabriel when the Ethiopian Christians end their special fast.

Preparations for the Emperor's departure from Dessie to the Northern Front is proceeding apace and intense activity prevails in the various Ethiopian Headquarters.

It is unofficially stated that dozens of Italian aircraft are carrying out reconnaisance flights throughout the Sembien region.

The impressive scene at the Gowalia Tank Maidan where numerous processions ultimately formed themselves into a mammoth public meeting on Saturday evening.

NOTICE.

Wednesday being New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Thursday.

N. T. U. F. GREETS CONGRESS

Hopes For Unification Through Jt. Labour Board

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

The Second Session of the National Trade Union Federation opened this evening, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding.

Prominent among those present were Messrs. N. M. Joshi, B. Shiva Rao, R. R. Bakhale, S. C. Joshi and Dr. P. P. Pillay, Director, International Labour Office, New Delhi Branch.

In the course of his presidential speech Mr. Mehta emphasised the need for better understanding and cordial relations and ultimate unity of labour ranks. He expressed the hope that Nagpur which witnessed split in labour ranks in 1929 would witness unity.

He regretted that Government of India had not given effect to all the recommendations of the Whitley Commission which were calculated to improve the conditions of workers. Mr. Mehta advised labourers to make fullest use of the meagre representations granted to labour under the new constitution and pleaded for earnest constructive work in building up trade unions in every industry.

GREETINGS TO CONGRESS

The Federation passed a resolution extending greetings to the Indian National Congress on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee, hoping that unification would result in labour movement through the efforts of the Joint Labour Board, expressing satisfaction at the inauguration of the Asiatic Labour Congress the first session of which was held in Colombo in May 1934 and further hoping that it would bring together workers of Asiatic countries under one organisation with a view to improving the standard of life. The Federation further appealed to the International Labour Office at Geneva to take steps to hold at an early date maritime tripartite conference.—A.P.

NO LIFE WITHOUT LIBERTY

Mrs. Naidu On Choice Before Indian Youths

A mass meeting of the students of Bombay was held on Sunday evening at the Goculdas Tejpal Hostel premises, in connection with the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress, when representatives of students from several colleges in the city offered felicitations to the Congress.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who presided on the occasion, made a stirring call to the students to make their choice and said that without liberty there was no life.

Mrs. Naidu's Speech

Mrs. Naidu said that fifty years ago, at the same place, old India dreamt a dream, which young India dreams to-day. It was a matter of great pride that the younger generation was eager to associate itself with the work of the past generation. Indeed, it would be unnatural and unwise if it dissociated itself with the past generation, from the roots of which the present generation had sprung, which was the inheritor of the past and the ancestor of the future.

Mrs. Naidu getting into a reminiscent mood, recalled the days of her childhood, when she would remember the great patriots and their great deeds. She used to go into her garden and dream of becoming the greatest envy of the country.

HER FIRST CONGRESS

The first Congress she attended was at Madras, where amidst downpour of rain came the torrents of speeches. She could realise then that great patriots bent on securing freedom for their country had met at that place. Congress sessions in those days were considered occasions of national and social festivity, besides being political gatherings.

THE NEHRUS.

But real political life began in 1921, when great leaders went to jail. Pandit Motilal was in prison and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was imprisoned. Mrs. Motilal Nehru, discarded all luxury, and living a hard life, because her "Jawahar" (Jewel) was in prison.

Every year as was right and proper, the ideal changed. Change implied growth, health and progress like a running river which never stagnated. Unless there was a change year by year Indians would be writing their own epitaphs and digging their own graves.

Mrs. Naidu related her interview with the Negro Delegation who were touring India. One of them, told her, that he was advised by his elders, never to look backwards, but always to look forward, never to look down, but look upward and always to remember that no success was worth having unless he had laboured for it.

She urged the Indian students to have the same outlook. Freedom was not a word to be lightly used.

FREEDOM OR DEATH.

"You cannot be a coward," she continued, "you cannot be afraid of suffering, of loss of life and property; you dare not say, 'my mother is starved or my child is an orphan." If they dared to have freedom they should consider themselves as units in the Society, prepared to deliver the country from the shame and sorrow of bondage.

If they could compare themselves with the youth of other countries, with the present shackles around India, they would feel that they could not belong to the great republic of Freedom. They should realise that individual freedom counted little as their freedom was measured with that of many in their land Patrick Henry, the great American said: "Say, give us Liberty or Give us Death," and this was an occasion when the youth of India should make their choice.

The following students offered felicitations to the Indian National Congress.

Messrs. M. P. Trivedi, (School of Economics), M. A. Hamid (Wilson), Giradkar (St. Xavier's), Godiwalla (Ismail), N. G. Desai (Wilson) and K. T. Chandy (Law).

INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

"Chronicle" Supplement

The "Bombay Chronicle" will publish an Indian Industries Fair Supplement on Wednesday, January 1, 1936.

India's Future Lies With Her Womanhood

Rajen Babu Stresses Their Role As Ambassadors Of National Unity

Women's part as nation-builders and ambassadors of national unity and communal concord was stressed by Babu Rajendra Prasad in his speech to the women of Bombay at a meeting at the G. T. Pathashala on Sunday.

He deplored the disastrous effects of modernism among many Indian women which was mainly responsible for the importation of foreign products and consequently for the decay and death of India's handicrafts and consequent poverty. He exhorted them to return to their ancient duties and by the graceful influence they wielded over men to work for better understanding, tolerance and unity among the various communities.

Babu Rajendra Prasad addressed a meeting of the Women of Bombay in the hall of G. T. Pathashala, Gowalia Tank, Bombay, on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

Rajen Babu prefaced his speech with the remark that he did not propose to go over the progress made by the Indian National Congress since its inception fifty years ago in that very hall, as that subject had been dealt with profusely by many public speakers and reported in newspapers. The Indian National Congress was founded in the year 1885 for the avowed purpose of attaining Swaraj. Up till now that object had not been achieved. What was the reason behind this failure? There must assuredly be some weakness, which acted as a drawback in the attainment of the cherished goal.

AMBASSADORS OF UNITY.

One of the greatest weaknesses of the Indians was disunity. This had been created and accentuated by the scramble between the communities for securing the largest number of Government services in India. This cause alone had been responsible for many squabbles and heartburnings. The womenfolk of India could do much towards fostering the spirit of friendliness and tolerance in the hearts of their men and this would pave the way for Hindu-Muslim unity. Women were proverbially known to be kind-hearted, and with their gentle persuasiveness, they could always exert a restraining influence over men.

To the women of India had been allocated the task of carrying out the boycott of foreign goods and the picketing of liquor shops during the last C. D. movement, and now Gandhiji had sought their unstinted co-operation and assistance in carrying out the constructive programme.

ANCIENT DUTIES.

Many Indian women had, unfortunately, abandoned their ancient domestic duties in the name of modern fashions, resulting in the importation of foreign products into this country. Even foodstuffs were being imported into this country in tins. If these were allowed to contnue, in course of time even cooked rice and wheat might enter the market, and eventually ruin would be staring Indians in the face. Women should lend a helping hand in fighting the problem of unemployment in India. This they can do by reverting to their ancient domestic duties. Crores of rupees would be saved by such a move. India was a land of prosperity once when women plied the charka, cooked the food, stitched the clothes, ground the rice, and nursed the children. If only every woman resolved and did ply the charka one hour a day, every day in a year, the yarn turned out would provide at least clothes for three members of a family.

The Congress President appealed to all the women to take to the above tasks.

TAKE TO KHADDAR.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in the course of his speech said, it might be possible that women in Bombay would not be able to keep and ply the charka, but they could certainly help the villagers by buying and using village products. Several of the villagers had, dazzled by the splendour and beauty of Bombay, and the fashions of the ladies, forsaken their ancient native handicrafts, much to the detriment of their happiness and tried to imitate the city-dwellers in their modes of life. The result had been disastrous. It was up to the women of Bombay to set an example by going back to the ancient hand-made products. The Sardar deplored the vacillating nature of those citizens who took to Khaddar during the C. D. movement and abandoned it when the movement was called off. He appealed to women to take to Khaddar wholeheartedly.

MAHATMA'S HOPES.

No work, however good it may be for the country, would be successful, the Sardar continued, unless and until womenfolk took part in it. Gandhiji had always stressed the importance of women in any work he proposed to launch and he had persistently sought their assistance in the cause of untouchability, and village industries. The attainment of Swaraj was not a mere play; it was a serious affair. The object of the C. D. movement had been to arouse a feeling of abhorrence towards slavery in the minds of the masses. Its postponement paved the way for the launching of a constructive programme. The advent of the machine had been the bane of Indian village industries and it was up to women to give fresh impetus and life to village industries again.

A PROPHECY COME TRUE

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the President, at the outset narrated a humorous story of her life when she, as a young girl, had asked her father what was meant by Congress and delegates. She had then thought that delegates meant 'delicate'. Her father, however, explained to her the meaning of those words, and added that if she worked strenuously and with a will, she might one day become the Congress President. That prophecy had no doubt come true.

Mrs. Naidu said that mothers should always make it a point to tell the children only the facts. There was an English saying that "the child was the father of the man." Women can mould the destinies of nations, if only they took care to train their children properly. Children should be taught to be fearless from their very infancy. For this it was necessary that their mothers should also be brave and fearless. Mrs. Naidu further appealed to women to stand on their own legs and eke their own livelihood.

LIBERATORS OF INDIA

The President then told the audience the opinion expressed by a foreigner about the part played by women in the task of nation-building. In the course of a conversation he had stated that there was no nation which had attained its political or economic emancipation without the help of its women. The liberation of India was also in the hands of its women.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mrs. Rattanben Mehta, the meeting came to a close.

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ABYSSINIA ABANDONS DEFENSIVE ACTION

Big Offensive Planned In Northern Front

(From Our Correspondent.)
ADDIS ABABA, (By Mail).

Since the last two weeks the situation on the northern front shows a distinct change. The results of the continual skirmishes between the two opposing armies which were always in favour of the Italians seem to have gone against them. It is mainly on account of two reasons. Firstly, the Abyssinian forces have rightly utilised the opportunity given to them by the serious strategical mistakes committed by the Italians, and secondly, they have again gained confidence in their force after a period of continual defeats and retreats. So far as the second reason is concerned, the success of the Abyssinian forces on the Southern Front has greatly encouraged the forces fighting on the Northern. Specially the retreat of the Italian forces from Gerlogubi and Gorahai has great importance, apart from its military significance. One can safely say that it was these victories of the Abyssinian forces which have changed the present situation of war against the Italians.

MISTAKE ON ERITREAN FRONT.

The mistakes of the Italian forces on the Eritrean front lies in the fact that they had underestimated the power of the Abyssinian forces. They were fully confident that the new territory they capture in no case could be again retaken by the Abyssinian forces. For this reason, they were apparently not enough cautious, and their advance on the northern front was too quick. They advanced nearly hundred kilometers south and captured Makale, but did not consolidate their position in the territory which lies between this town and the Eritrean border. Specially the territory between the two villages Hauxien and Agula, which lies in the mountainous country and is situated at the altitude of more than 8,600 feet, was quite unguarded. The forces of Ras Seyoum from the west and those of Ras Kassa from the east planned to join their forces in the above-mentioned unguarded territory, and thereby encircle the Italian forces which were capturing Makale. The position of Italian forces became very critical because they were threatened not only of remaining without connections with their main force but of being thoroughly annihilated by much stronger force of the Abyssinians. If they did not want to get annihilated the only other alternative was to retreat towards the north before the Abyssinian forces encircle them, and this they did.

DESERTION BY ASKARIS.

This compelled retreat of the Italian forces from Makale is proving to be of great disadvantage to the Italians apart from its loss of military importance. Their native troops have begun to doube in the invincibility of the Italian weapons, and for that reason, many of them have deserted the Italian army and come to the side of the Abyssinians. It was good for the Italians that they did not believe their native soldiers from the very beginning and for that reason were careful enough not to allow them to concentrate in sufficient number in a limited area. Still as many Askaris could escape the eyes and concerning the tactics and situation of the Italian armies.

These services of the Askaris are being highly appreciated in the military circles of Addis Ababa as well as by the Emperor. Each of these Askaris had been awarded a golden medal with the inscript engraved on it "Defenders of the Fatherland."

NEW TACTICS.

Encouraged by all these factors, the Abyssinian Government is going to adopt new tactics on the Northern Front. Until now, the attitude of the Abyssinian Government has been of defensive nature on this front, but now it is going to take offensive. The advance will take place from the eastern side of the Tigrai front, and the vanguard army of Ras Kassa's forces will fight in the front lines. To fit better to the new tactics many changes have been made in the position of the reserve armies. The actual positions of these reserve armies are kept strictly secret in order that the Italian aviators may not have any chance of throwing bombs on them. But as it is believed in the military circles of Addis Ababa, a part of the forces of Ras Seyoum which was until now situated near Gondar has been ordered last week to march in the direction of north-east towards the river Takkaze. It was while fulfilling these orders that sixteen large three-motored Italian planes have bombarded on the 4th of December the village of Dabett, and dropped more than hundred bombs in the hope that the Abyssinian army had made a station there while marching towards Takkaze. Ras Seyoum had even persuaded the northern General Headquarters at Dessye to give order to the soldiers who were situated between Makale and G. H. Q. to march towards the north, and the Italians supposing that the whole of the reserve army until now posted at Dessye is going to march towards north bombarded that town on the 6th of December. However, this time the Abyssinians were lucky and did not suffer so many casualties. Anyhow, the Abyssinian forces have become more cautious and avoid halting long on a single spot, if they can.

TO REGAIN ADOWA.

The idea of Ras Seyoum in moving his forces towards the north was, as it is believed, to take offensive at the same time, when Ras Kassa's forces advanced from the further eastern part of Tigrai. There is something like a competition between the forces of the both famous Rasses on the Northern Front for reaching Adowa first. However, for certain reasons, the moves of Ras Seyoum were not sanctioned either by the military council of the General-Head-Quarters at Dessye or by the Emperor. But Ras Seyoum went on insisting, even to such an extent that against the orders of the G.H.Q. he had decided to give orders for further advance not only to the soldiers who were fighting on the front lines, but also to the main reserve armies which were situated more than hundred kilometers south of the fronts.

MOVEMENT OF EMPEROR.

This difference of opinion amongst the Abyssinian military authorities has compelled the Emperor to leave the Capital and to go to Dessye in person to remove the controversies. From there he is supposed to go still further to the north, almost to the places where front headquarters are situated, to see Ras Kassa and Ras Sayoum personally, and to direct their attentions from personal competitions for name and fame to the considerations of the highest utility and benefit to the country. The Emperor is determined to carry out the decisions of the Military Council of G.H.Q. as originally planned, and to give the orders for offensive to Ras Kassa. It is rumoured in the official circles, that if something extraordinary does not happen on any other part of the fronts, and the direction of the situation remains the same as now, the Emperor will himself co-operate with Ras Kassa while giving orders for offensive, and showing directions for strategical moves. In any case it seems, that in the few weeks to come more severe fighting will take place on the Northern Front than on the South.

PREPARING FOR "AUTONOMY"

Home Dept. Conference To Draft Preliminary Rules

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27.

Great significance attaches to the Conference called by the Home Department of the Government of India, here on 17th January. Besides Provincial Reforms Commissioners, members of the Executive Council and Chief Secretaries will participate in discussions, including Mr. Turner from Bombay, Mr. Bracken from Madras and Mr. Cunningham from the Frontier.

The important item on the agenda relates to draft rules for the conduct of Provincial Governments' business after inauguration of the New Constitution. Although section 59 of the Government of India Act requires such rules to be framed by Governors in consultation with Ministers, it is felt that to ensure uniformity as far as possible the draft rules be discussed and got ready as part of the preliminary and preparatory work being undertaken to expedite reforms.

ALLOCATION OF POWERS

The importance of these rules lies in the fact that these relate to the allocation of business among Ministers and powers to Secretaries to bring to the notice of Governors any matter which involves the exercise of his special responsibility.

Another important matter before the Conference relates to future Provincial Public Service Commissions, especially the regulations to be promulgated by Governors laying down the matters on which it shall not be necessary to consult Public Service Commissions.

After the Home Department Conference will follow the Reforms Conference on 20th January, which lasts for two days.—United Press.

Jamshedpur Workers Demand More Amenities

(From A Correspondent)
JAMSHEDPUR, Dec. 26.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Metal Workers Union, Messrs. Kalappa, Naidu, Bishansingh, Tirumalarao and S. Nagabhushanam were elected as delegates to the ensuing Session of the National Trades Union Federation meeting at Nagpur.

Resolutions urging the Government for early legislation on privilege leave for a month and similar sick leave in a year holidays, Offs under Factory Act with pay, unemployment and sickness insurance schemes, fair minimum living wage for industrial workers, absorbing unemployed by laying out new projects of work, and urging the All-India Joint Labour Board to bring about unity were passed.

Sika Nagar Opened

The first official commemoration ceremony of the Vithalbhai Patel Road was performed by Acharya J. B. Kirpalani, on Saturday evening, in the absence of Babu Rajendra Prasad. The "Sika Nagar" was also declared opened. Mr. Mooljee Sika was the host to a large and elite gathering.

After the function, the guests were treated to light refreshments.

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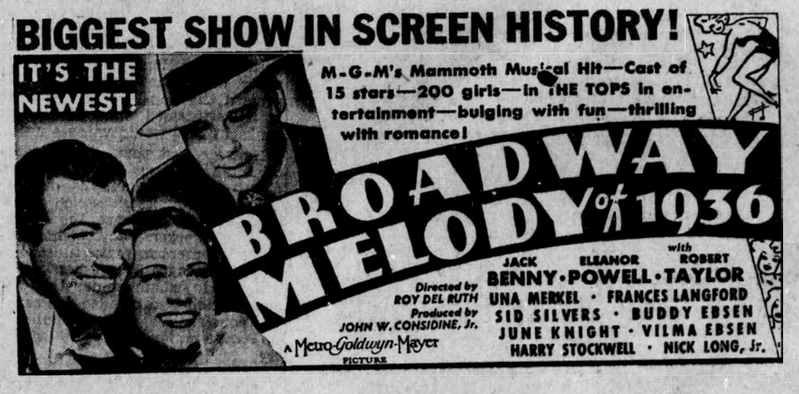
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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Synthetic Rubber Made In USSR

BY ABDUL AZIZ AZAD

Russia is rich in all raw materials but rubber, for which it was dependent upon other countries. However, the growth of the automobile industry during the past few years demanded a large quantity of rubber for which huge sums of gold were required. In order to make themselves independent and to save the money, the Soviet government, through the medium of the USSR Academy of Science and Research Institutes, devoted much attention to the production of synthetic rubber.

The work in the direction of producing synthetic rubber met with success and methods were worked out for its production on an industrial scale. Several factories were organized and the production was carried out. Progress was so great that it was considered that with the annual production of several thousands of tons of the precious material the problem would be solved.

At present the synthetic rubber industry of Russia has developed to huge size. Ten thousand workers and 1,500 engineers are engaged in this industry. Twenty thousand tons of synthetic rubber during the first ten months of 1935, with an average rate of 2,000 tons per month is produced in the USSR. Synthetic rubber is obtained from spirits.

The workers and engineers of the synthetic rubber industry in a recent letter to Stalin have pledged themselves to make synthetic rubber the cheapest and best all over the world, and that they will increase their production to a point that will satisfy all the demands of the Soviet Union for rubber.

SCOTTISH TRADE REVIEW

The Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers of Glasgow has published a special review of trade and commerce between Scotland and the Empire for the year 1935 with a view to introduce some of the industries and products of Scotland. In this review, it is hoped that buyers in Empire markets will find a clever knowledge of certain Scottish industries and products. Ships from Scottish parts voyaging on their regular routes are carrying to many parts of the Empire goods of Scottish manufacture and Scotland invites reciprocity. Dundee imports million bales of Jute annually. More than 125 manufacturers have advertised their goods in this number and those who are interested will do well to study it.

Government & Indian Industries

Safeguarding British Commercial Interests At Expense Of Indian Enterprise

SCOPE OF DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES ANALYSED

(By M. S. SIRDAR).

II

As I have remarked already, the Government attitude towards the question of developing Indian industries has been from the very beginning halting. In the beginning of the present century, they openly declared that they had no responsibility whatever for developing Indian industries. In 1910, Lord Morley, the then Secretary of State had in a despatch deprecated any direct efforts on the part of the Government to start new industries even for the sake of experiment and demonstration. He was content that State funds might be expended in familiarising the people with such improvement in the methods of production as modern science and the practice of European countries could suggest. According to him, the State could not go any further than this. Lord Crewe, his successor, wanted a somewhat bolder policy but all the same the Government of India was still hesitant in sanctioning any proposals of direct State aid to industries.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

But the Government was roused to activity by the urgent requirements of the Great War. They established a Board of Munitions for supplying war materials to the Army. The Industrial Commission was also appointed as a result of pressure of public opinion. Then came the Montford Reforms which laid down a more forward policy on this question, the Montford Report says:—"....On all grounds a forward policy in industrial development is urgently called for, not merely to give India economic stability but in order to satisfy the aspirations of her people who desire to see her stand before the world as a well-poised up-to-date country; in order to provide an outlet for the energies of her youngmen who are otherwise drawn exclusively to Government service or a few over-stocked professions; in order that money lying now unproductive may be applied for the benefit of the whole community; and in order that the too speculative and literary tendencies of Indian thought may be bent to more practical ends.... But both on economic and military grounds imperial interests also demand that the natural resources of India should henceforth be better utilised. We cannot measure the accession of strength which an industrialised India will bring to the power of the Empire. But we are sure that it will be welcome after the War."

FISCAL COMMISSION.

During the War the Government and the people discovered that there were in this country natural and human resources capable of making it an Industrial nation. Manufacture of steel, leather cement and several other commodities gave promise of success and several factories were consequently started. But all these industries could not survive if the Government had continued their free trade policy without giving any protection to the infant industries of India against foreign competition. The question of Tariffs had been kept out of the terms of reference of the Industrial Commission of 1916. But the Montford Reforms had declared that the Indian Government and the Indian Legislature should be free to determine their Tariff policy. The new Legislature of 1921 wasted no time in pressing the Government to give effect to that principle. As a result of this, the Fiscal Commission was appointed in 1921. This Commission had no hesitation in declaring that development of Indian industries would be very much to the advantage of the country as a whole and they recommended a policy of "discriminative protection" i.e. protection to be given not indiscriminately to every industry but only to those which were likely to grow and be self-dependent by being given Tariff protection. So the Tariff Board came into existence in 1923 to which all applicants—industries have to apply for adjudication on their claim to protection. During the past 10 years more than a dozen important industries have asked for protection. Some of them were admitted and some rejected. The steel, paper, wire, coal, matches, salt, sugar, glass are some of the industries which have been closely studied by the Board and their report throws a very instructive light on the position of these industries in the country. But all the same tariffs are not high enough to keep the destructive foreign competition at bay. As has been remarked by Sir M. Vishweshwaraya in his "Unemployment in India," "protection has been given in a number of cases within the past 10 years but if it is to result in any real growth of industry, it should be more timely, more liberal, and extended over much longer periods than is done at present. The right of the country to maintain its new industries by means of tariffs should not be ignored." In his "Industrialising India" p. 41, he says, "So long as foreign competition is keen, the protection is only discriminatory and subventions and subsidies are practically unknown, new industries have small chance of making head-way Higher Tariffs and more substantial protection are essential to inspire confidence and induce people to risk money in industries. Progressive countries strive to reduce their imports and encourage national products even if foreign ones could be obtained more cheaply."

INADEQUATE PROTECTION.

Thus the policy of protection adopted by our Government is not adequate. The principles of Imperial preference and preference to British goods have become deep-rooted. All these cannot but hinder the rapid development of indigenous industries. Under the coming constitution also, rigid safeguards to protect the interest of the British manufacturer have been laid down. In the matter of grant of subventions and sub-sidies the new constitution will not allow anything to be given to Indian industries which would appear to impair the interests of British Industries. The shipping industry will not be in a position to flourish under the coming Constitution. It is even feared that the Fiscal autonomy convention under which India has a right to lay down her own fiscal policy without interference from the Secretary of State will hereafter receive a set-back to the detriment of India's Industries.

AN ANALYSIS.

Let us now proceed to consider the different industries which can be either newly started or if already existing, can be developed further, by public enterprise and Government help. Such industries can be grouped for the sake of convenience thus:—

(1) Large scale industries.
(2) Medium scale industries.
(3) Minor or cottage industries.

LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES.

Large scale industries are those which require a capital out lay of Rs. 30 lakhs or more. They include basic industries requiring developed machinery and they help mass production of staple commodities such as coal-mining, iron and steel, manufacture of engines, pumps, etc., rolling stock of Railways, arms and ammunitions agricultural machines, electrical appliances and machinery; cotton and woollen textiles, shipbuilding, etc. These represent some of the key industries of the country which require to be developed. They require large sums of capital, expert direction and management. They are liable to foreign competition and so they require protection from the Government leading businessmen and large firms should be encouraged to start such industries with substantial help from Government. Every year India purchases Railway plant and rolling stock arms, ammunition and military stores costing about 30 to 40 crores of Rupees. If this money were to be invested in founding Government or Semi-Government work-shops, the country will be able to produce all these articles itself in a short time. There would, then be no need to spend these vast amounts in foreign countries. Further, opening of such industries will absorb the vast mass of unemployed labour which is increasing day by day.

MEDIUM SCALE.

The medium-scale industries are usually carried on by companies or by private persons. They include such industries as sugar, paper, matches, soaps, candles, leather and skin products, cinema film manufacture, cotton and woollen mills of moderate size, etc. Many of these industries are already in existence but their number is small; production meagre, and management defective. With adequate protection, and with Government leading businessmen working in co-operation, these industries can be made to multiply fast. As they do not require vast amounts of capital, they are within the reach of many businessmen who can start them all on their own or by starting joint stock companies.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

The minor or cottage industries are quite well-known in this country. They represent the most ancient handicrafts of India. They include, for instance, various metal works, hand-spinning, weaving, carpets, flour mills, rice mills, oil mills, cigarettes, brick-making, furniture, bangles, pottery, shoes, toys, pencils, buttons, soaps, etc., etc. There is a very large scope for the development of these minor industries if a steady policy of encouraging local enterprises is pursued. Municipalities, District Local Boards, village panchayats and other local associations can encourage the establishment of such industries by granting financial help and other concessions.

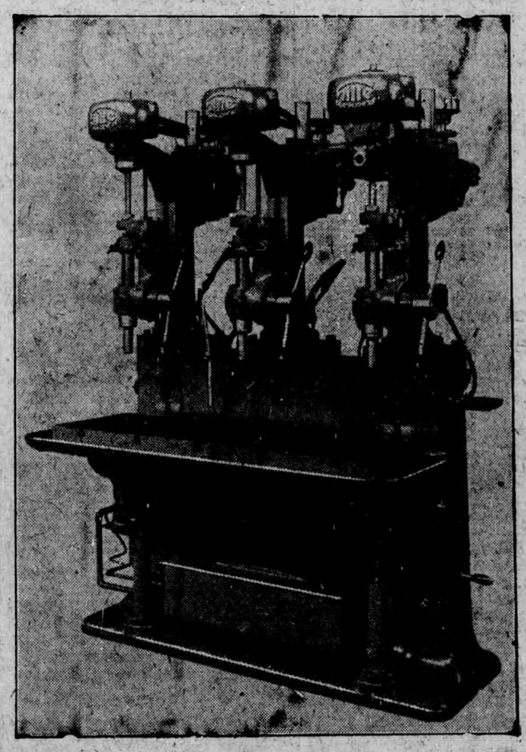
IN JAPAN AND GERMANY.

In countries like Germany and Japan these small scale industries play an important part in producing the most necessary articles of household. Ninety per-cent of the industrial establishments of Germany are connected with small scale minor industries and two-fifth of the entire population is employed on them. In Japan many of the industrial establishments are of a very small size. In more than 50 per cent of 55945 factories of Japan in 1928 only 5 to 9 workmen were employed, and only about 5 per cent of these factories had as many as 1000 workers or more. The Bombay provincial Banking Inquiry Committee of 1929-30 has pressed the need of building up and developing these industries with a view to improve the economic condition of the rural population. On page 134 of their report they say "India cannot continue to depend on agriculture alone for maintaining the bulk of her people on a decent standard of living. She must build up industries which may give employment to the surplus and partly employed population. In the Industrial life of India, cottage industries have always played a prominent part." These industries must be therefore fully encouraged.

MARKETING DIFFICULTIES.

The main difficulty in regard to these industries at present is the want of adequate marketing facilities and want of adequate financing. For want of easy financial assistance, the small artisan is always in the hands of the "Sowcar" or the Commission Agent and his small profits are invariably eaten up by the latter by way of interest on his loan or Commission. Recently the department of Industries in Bombay has decided to grant loans to small industrialists with a view to aid these small industries. But the Government machinery is always very slow to work and unless assistance comes forth promptly the small artisan will go back to the clutches of the traditional "sowcar." Industrial Banks for financing large, middle and minor industries are of utmost importance. The Banking Inquiry Committee has recommended the starting of such banks in various localities. The ordinary banks cannot tie up their money in long-term loans. Special Industrial Banks are also necessary for financing industries.

(To Be Continued).



NEW RECORD BORING MACHINE

Quick Running With Ball Bearings

New Record Boring Machines have been constructed in Germany quite recently. They are quick-running machines, fitted throughout with ball-bearings. The headstocks with mechanical feed and knobs with wheel-gearing or rotating-gear are entirely closed and have oil-bath lubrication.

They are driven by transmission over fast and loose pulleys, or direct by a vertical motor. The number of rotations can be chosen at will in the series from 190-750 or 130-1 500 or 380-4,00 revoluttions per minute in the case of multiple-spindle lathes this this applies to every spindle entirely independent each other, if single drive has been provided for by vertical motors.

ROTATING GEAR

If desired, a rotating-gear with accelerated left-hand movement can be placed in the head of the machine for the purpose of thread-cutting. The headstock is led into a broad chip-hat on the polished cheek of the uprights, and can be adjusted and fixed horizontally. The headstock is of three kinds as follows:—

(a) Feed with hand-lever.

(b) Positive feed, with stipple variation.

(c) Fully automatic feed.

Types K III (16/23 mm) and K IV (25/32 mm) made by the Hille Works in Dresden are constructe in series uu to 6 spindles in a row. The single spindles can be chosen at will either with or without positive feed, with fully-automatic feed connection, and with rotation-gear for thread-cutting. The lower portion and table attachment are particularly strongly made in order to ensure first-class execution and precision.

German Reich Railway

The festivities in commemoration of the first railway put into operation 100 years were opened in Nurnberg exhibition "100 years in history of the German Railway". This exhibition offered the visitor a comprehensive view of the initial stages, the development, and the present position of the railway system. The main feature of course is the progress made in the German railways. The exhibition will remain open until late in the Autumn, and further important celebrations are being considered. However, it is not our object here to discuss either the exhibition or the festivities in connection therewith, as the publications which have appeared and will doubtless appear in the press will supply all necessary information in this regard. It should, however, be of interest in this connection to study more closely the German Reich Railway as it is today.

FIRST RAILWAY.

From the first German railway put into operation on December 7th 1835 to the present vast undertaking represented by the "German Reich Railway" (Deutsche Reichsbahn) is a period of incredible development. The progress made in the whole traffic system during the last 100 years is so vast that it is no exaggeration to say that the railway and the steam locomotive are outstanding features of the 19th century.

In Germany, as in other countries, the first railways were run by private enterprise, but whereas in England, America and France the private companies kept control, more than 90 per cent. of the railroads in Germany were already in the hands of the State in 1899. This meant that they were operated to the benefit of all, and unsound economic competition between the various lines as also overcharges, due to private monopolies, were on the whole avoided. It is true that the Prussian State derived from the goods traffic—which then as now subsidises the passenger traffic—a rate of interest and amortisation of the business capital which exceeded the normal, but this careful economic administration ensured not only a model operating plant and the development of same, but put the management in the position of being able to pass large orders to industry, thus rendering the economic crisis less acute. The im-

(Continued on page 13—Col. 3).

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Y. M. C. A. Open Tennis Tournament

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

The open Tennis Tournament, which was launched by the Central Y.M.C.A. in 1933 had a fairly successful season this year. In the men's singles there were as many as 52 entries and in Men's and Women's Doubles 21 each, while the Women's Singles and Doubles attracted 15 and 11 entries respectively. As might be expected, A. V. Bobb and Leela Row had monopolised all the three events open to them last year. In addition to the Singles title, Leela Row annexed the Women's and Double[illegible] in partnership with her mother and Bobb respectively. But Bobb was not so fortunate as he had to surrender the Single's title to J. Charanjiva, although he managed to collar the Doubles with the assistance of Andrew Pereira.

Bobb Causes Displeasure

All the above players had entered the lists again this year. But the other finalists were either missing or had entered under new combinations. The notable absentees were Mrs. A. R. Acott, the runner-up in singles, and Olive Stebbing, the runner-up in Mixed Doubles with Charanjiva. As it happened, Charanjiva and Andrew Pereira were also unable to participate while Bobb had to scratch from the Singles and Mixed Doubles towards the close of the tournament owing to his call in the East India Championship at Calcutta. These withdrawals, especially that of Bobb, caused a good deal of disappointment and even consternation among the organisers, more so because they had put several competitors to the inconvenience and hardships of rushing through their engagements so that Bobb might get away in time for the Calcutta tournament.

Duty Of First Rate Players

I heard complaints from ladies that they were unnecessarily made to play two matches a day. While sympathising with the organisers and the inconvenienced players, I strongly feel that players of the highest calibre, especially those who are ranked in the All-India lists, should not compete in such minor tournaments. Their fields for real trial of strength are the first class competitions. It should be their aim to win the all-India titles and as many provincial championships as possible. If they compete in all the junior tournaments as they have been doing, the junior players would never have a chance of winning a prize. Similarly mere "rabbits" should not be allowed to enter first class tournaments only to create congestion and confusion. It is true that they contribute to the presentation of better prizes. To my mind that consideration should not weigh with organisers of Provincial championships.

The Men's Singles

In ordinary course Bobb would have won all the three events like Leela Row. In Men's Singles, he reached the semi-finals by conceding eleven games in all in three matches, Summerheys, Laljee and Bhandarkar being his victims. The last-named put up a praiseworthy fight to wrest half a dozen games from India's No. 1. He had also accounted for Dhalla, Cleur and Suntook at the expense of eleven games in all.

Dudley Pitt, the ex-champion of Western India, found a tarter in R. F. Vakharia who losing the first set at 3-6, went all out to snatch away the second set at 9-7. Finding himself unequal to the task, Pitt retired from the battlefield at this stage. Vakharia had then a strenuous fight with Yenemadi, the conqueror of his brother, F. F. Fourteen games had to be called in each set before Vakharia managed to win the match. A walk-over by Bobb in the penultimate round saw him in the final round.

Gupte's Remarkable Rally

A. G. Gupte had also an easy passage into the final. The only difficult obstacle he found was in O. Sutton in the quarter-finals. The G.I.P. Champion made him travel the length of sixteen games in each set before admitting defeat. J. Harvey, the Bombay Gymkhana veteran, had three protracted struggles with his stable-mates, Stillard, Stroud and Tew, all of the three sets, before he was disposed of by Gupte at the cost of a solitary game. Tew's defeat was very surprising as he is considered the second best Singles player in the city.

The final match saw Vakharia well on top upto the fifth game in the second set, winning the first set at 6-3, and leading 3-2 in the second. Then Gupte made a remarkable rally to win the latter without further loss, and the final set at 6-4.

A Second Title For Gupte

Gupte was also lucky in winning the Men's Doubles in company with Pitt. They found two stiff hurdles in Owen and Ayre in the first round and Sutton and McLean in the third, who forced them to three-set duels. Suntook and Vakharia (F. F.) who went down to them rather easily in the finals, had two excellent performances to their credit in beating Stroud and Mython and Contractor and Vakharia (R. F.) in the third and penultimate rounds respectively.

Tew & Mrs. Tew Annex Mixed Doubles

In the mixed Doubles, Mrs. Portlock and Pitt found their way clear to the final by the withdrawal of Miss Hill and Stroud in the second round and Miss Row and Bobb in the semi-finals. It was really a pity that Miss Portlock and Stillard who turned out to be the other strongest pair in the event, were eliminated by the Row-Bobb combination just before the latter left for Calcutta. The Tews would have found them a much stiffer proposition than the elder pair whom they defeated in the final in two straight sets. Mrs. Bell and Mython formed a strong couple to dismiss Mrs. Carey and Sutton, Mrs. Johnstone and McLean, and Miss Wadia and Suntook one after the other in straight sets. Their easy defeat at the hands of the Tews was therefore rather surprising.

Leela Retains Two Titles

Leela Row's success in the Women's Singles at the expense of two games in all tells its own tale. A bye in the first round and a walk-over in the semi-finals by Mrs. Tew curtailed her account to the minimum. An acquisition in the Women's ranks is Miss L. Portlock who displayed brilliant driving powers in disposing of her opponents cheaply. She needs more experience and steadiness to become a formidable rival to the leading players in this country. Her defeat in the final by Leela with the score 6—1, 6—1, does not truly indicate the keen nature of the fight.

Mother And Daughter In Each Camp

The Women's Doubles final turned out to be a fight between two combinations of Mother and Daughter. This is perhaps the first time in India that such a battle has taken place. With Leela as her partner, it was no wonder that Mrs. Row should retain the title with ease. On the whole the Portlocks did very well in the tournament. The mother became runner-up in two events, the Mixed and the Women's Doubles, while the daughter carried away the second pizes in both the Women's events.

BENGAL AND ASSAM ROUTED

Australians' Big Victory In 3 Day Match

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

Bengal and Assam continued their innings against the Australians this morning in cloudy weather. The attendance was again disappointing inspite of its being a holiday. Hosie opened very cautiolsly but off the fifth ball sent down by Leather he was given out for a catch at the wicket. Hosie appeared to have a different opinion regarding this decision (33-3-4). The third wicket thus fell within a few minutes of resumption but Longfield, who came in next, and Arratoon struck up a very plucky partnership which refused to be dissolved despite every effort on the part of Ryder and his bowlers.

FIELDING SLACKENS.

Alexander gave place to Oxenham who once again started off with four consecutive maiden overs. Mair took over from Leather but his side of the wicket did not appear to suit him. Hendry then badly missed Arratoon in the slips off Mair, this being Hendry's second catch missed during the match. In addition to this dropped catch, the Australian fielding also showed considerable failing off, Morrisby, Leather and Bryant each letting the ball slip through their fingers to the boundary.

Longfield survived a confident appeal for l.b.w. from Oxenham but thereafter played faultlessly. Ryder kept Mair and Ozenham on from their respective ends for 45 minutes but no change in game occurred and none appeared to be in prospect, so carefully were the batsmen playing.

QUICK WICKETS.

Arratoon reached his 50 after having been at the crease for 115 minutes. There were six fours in his score. Eventually Ryder took off Mair in favour of Leather but brought on Mair in place of Oxenham immediately. This move met with success, Leather taking two wickets quickly and Mair one from his new end. Arratoon was the first, being bowled in the middle stump by Leather for 56. The fourth wicket partnership had added 75 runs in 96 minutes, a most valuable contribution at a critical moment. Arratoon was altogether at the wicket for 160 minutes and hit seven fours (113—4—56).

S. Bose followed and was bowled by Mair before escoring. Longfield who was holding his end up so gallantly for 106 minutes was then caught by Ellis off Leather, three wickets thus falling in the space of six minutes for three runs. Van der Gucht and S. Bannerji were not out at lunch with three and two respectively.

With four wickets in hand, Bengal and Assam still wanted 47 runs to save an innings defeat when they resumed. Ryder used his best bowlers in rotation keeping on Oxenham now from from one end and then from the other without a rest. At 136 after the seventh wicket had added a valuable 20 runs Oxenham beat and bowled Van der Gucht for 12.

S. Bannerji was joined by Gilbert who for once put on the mantle of No. I batsman and played steady cricket. At 140 Leather was taken off and Oxenham switched over in his place, Mair coming in place of Oxenham. Gilbert though taking no risks hit Mair thrice to the leg and an overthrow by Wendell Bill enabled him to collect 15 runs in one over from Mair. Again in Mair's second over Gilbert hit him to the square leg boundary amidst cheers, this stroke bringing 168 on the board, the side thus requiring only four runs to avoid an innings defeat and three wickets still to go. Mair repeated the ball and Gilbert again hooking him gave a sitter to Morrisby at square leg which the latter took without mistake (168-8-25)

Khambata came in and drove Mair to mid-on for two bringing 170 on the board.

S. Bannerji then crowned his side's effort of saving an innings defeat by off driving Oxenham clean out of the ground, the cheers which accompanied this stroke fulfilling a dual purpose of applauding a sixer and wiping off of the deficit. Bannerji and Khambata added another eight runs before Bannerji was bowled by Oxenham and the same bowler rounded off the innings immediately afterwards by bowling J. Bannerji.

Oxenham and Mair bowled 28 and 22 overs respectively and together with Leather gamely shouldered the task of getting Bengal out as quickly as possible. Except in a brief spell when it deteriorated the Australian fielding was good.

The Australians required only 13 runs to win when they went in with Wendell Bill and Byrant but with 11 on board Bill was caught behind the wicket off J.N. Bannerji. Two byes then gave the visitors victory by nine wickets.

BANNERJI'S BOWLING SUCCESS

Captures 5 Australian Wickets For 53

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

There was again thin attendance when the match between Australians and Bengal and Assam was continued this morning.

The wicket was already showing signs of wear. Morrisby received a second life in the slips again off Gilbert. His score was then 12. Bryant was very cautious and in his stay of over 100 minutes he made only one boundary stroke. When one run short of his half century, he hit Khambata to square-leg and attempted a risky run.

S. Bose gathering like lightning threw straight to the wicket-keeper and Bryant was run out.

BRYANT'S FAULTLESS INNINGS

Bryant's innings was faultless, if entirely devoid of enterprise (117-2-49). The Bryant-Morrisby partnership had added 65 runs.

Ryder joined Morrisby.

The manner of Bryant's dismissal seemed to have a slowing down effect on batting and Morrisby was very restrained. Ryder however getting his eye in very quickly forced the ball to leg in an excellent style and his driving at all times was sure and made with full force of bat. The pair wiped off the Bengal score at 12-20 and then started playing more freely. Ryder hit three fours and a three in quick succession, one over from Gilbert bringing 13 runs. Khambata returned in place of Banerji and once again saw the wicket falling in his first over, Ryder being bowled in attempting to drive Khambata out of the ground.

Ryder was batting for 55 minutes for his 25 (167-3-25). The third wicket partnership had added 50 runs.

Hendry came in but was not very comfortable. He played Khambata out of the crease quite safely but was bowled by Baller from Gilbert at 172. Hendry made four

MACARTNEY CHEERED

Macartney coming to the wicket in a representative match for the first time after his Jamnagar century, was cheered by the crowd all the way from the pavilion to the crease. And he did not fail them. In one over from Gilbert he hit 4, 4, 2 and 2 both the boundary hits being forced shots.

Macartney cracked Gilbert's first ball on resumption to the leg boundary and scoring two and another four in the same over both excellently timed hooks off his body, he sent the second century on board after the Australian innings had lasted exactly three hours. Macartney's game was demonstration of how almost any ball could be hit where there was no fielder. He again hit Gilbert to the boundary twice in succession. His leg-glid ng was about the prettiest in his wide range of beautiful strokes which brought his score to 38 including seven fours in 25 minutes.

Gilbert gave place to Longfield and two fours off him on either side of the wicket brought him to 46 and cutting the last ball of the same over to the Ropes Macartney reached his 50 in 35 minutes—in every way a dazzling performance which had not even a trace of flaw in it. Morrisby had added 20 to his own score while Macartney was making 50.

MORRISBY'S 10 BOUNDARIES

Morrisby's innings was then terminated by Longfield who took a fine catch off his own bowling. Morrisby was batting for 175 minutes for his 76 which included 10 hits to the boundary. Morrisby was missed in the slips when he was one and gave another difficult chance when he was 12, excellent driving and cutting was the feature of his play. (252-5-76). This wicket had added 80 runs in 85 minutes.

Oxenham joined Macartney and his cautious methods kept Macartney off the bowling more than before. Oxenham left at 237 and Ellis following similar methods Macartney remained in sixties for a quarter of an hour. Then, four fours, three of them off successive balls from Longfield brought him into eighties after he had been batting exactly 80 minutes. Each of these strokes made in three different directions in front of the wicket was perfect in execution and left the infield standing.

BANNERJI'S SUCCESS

S. Bannerji was the only bowler against whom Macartney was rather quiet. When he was 85 he square cut Bannerji straight into the hands of Gilbert. Macartney's innings was flawless and had brought him runs at the rate of one run a minute. His chief hits were 15 fours. Macartney was out at 298 and the remaining three wickets fell for 10 runs, all being bowled by S. Banerji. Actually Bannerji took his five wickets in a spell which cost him only 18 runs. Ellis remained not out with 14. The Australian innings last 285 minutes.

Bengal and Assam were faced with a deficit of 172 runs when they went in after tea to try and avoid innings defeat, the first pair being K Bhattacharji and Arratoon. In leather's second over, Bhattacharji had a narrow escape at short leg and again in the

(Continued in Col. 3).

"Swadeshi" Is Panacea For Nation's Ills, Says Bhagwandas

LUCKNOW, Dec. 28.

In the evening a largely attended public meeting was held in the same park, at which the Congress President's message was read. Dr. Bhagwan Das, who was specially invited from Benares for the occasion, briefly narrated the history of the Congress and stressed that "Swadeshi "was the panacea for several ills, unemployment, poverty, etc., from which the country was suffering.

Afterwards he opened the Jubilee Exhibition in the Aminuddowla Grounds.

In the evening the city was illuminated.—A.P.

A. I. Hindu Youth Conference

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28.

The second session of the All-India Hindu Youth Conference will be held at Lahore on 7th, 8th and 9th February, 1936.

It may be recalled that the Conference which was to be held in Lahore in the second week of January was postponed due to disturbed communal situation in Lahore.—United Press.

City's Fire Brigade Ex-Chief Dead

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Death has occurred of Mr. William Nicholls, ex-Chief of Bombay Fire Brigade.

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the night cream par excellence for cleansing and massage.
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there's nothing to beat "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne. Fragrant and refreshing in bath and washbowl — to bathe wrists and throbbing temples after sports and office work — against headache and lassitude.
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(Continued from Col. 7.)

same bowler's fourth over, Hendry badly dropped him at first slip. Leatner, however, bowled Bhattacharji at middle stump in his fifth over (20-1-12). Hosie sent in Shaw next but Ryder taking off Alexander and bringing Oxenham in his place took the best possible advantage of light and the state of pitch as Shaw was almost immediately out l.b.w. to the slow bowler (25-2-1).

The closing scores are K. Bhattacharji b Leather 12, Arratoon, not out 20, Shaw l.b.w. b Oxenham 1, Hosie not out 2, Extra 1, Total for two wickets 36.

SCORE

BENGAL AND ASSAM
(1st Innings)

S. Bannerji c Oxenham b Leather	0
C. Arratoon c Ellis b Leather	2
Bhattacharji l.b.w. b Oxenham	48
Hosie st. Ellis b Mair	9
T. C. Longfield c Morrisby b Mair	6
K. Khambata l.b.w. b Mair	3
Van der Gucht (not out)	12
L. Gilbert b Mair	3
S. Bose c Leather b Mair	29
Shaw st. Ellis b Macartney	0
J. N. Banerji (not out)	0
Extras	28
Total	136

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Leather	10	3	17	2
Mair	19	5	43	5
Oxenham	19	13	22	2
Macartney	7.1	3	20	1
Alexander	9	2	13	0

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings)

Wendell Bill c. Hosie b Gilbert	35
Bryant st. S. Bose b Khambata	49
Morrisby c and b Longfield	76
Ryder b Khambata	25
Hendry b Gilbert	4
Macartney c Gilbert b S. Banerji	85
Oxenham b S. Banerji	5
Ellis (not out)	14
Mair b S. Banerji	2
Leather b S. Banerji	0
Alexander b S. Banerji	1
Extras	11
Total	307

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Longfield	26	3	82	1
S. Banerji	18.3	3	58	5
Gilbert	17	1	94	2
J. N. Banerji	9	0	26	0
Khambata	6	0	22	1
Bhattacharji	4	0	10	0
Arratoon	3	0	10	0

BENGAL AND ASSAM
(2nd Innings)

K. Bhattacharji b Leather	12
Shaw l.b.w. b Oxenham	1
Hosie c. Ellis b. Leather ..	4
Arratoon b. Leather	56
Longfield c. Ellis b Leather ..	33
S. Bose b. Mair	0
Van der Gucht b. Oxenham ..	12
Gilbert c. Morrisbly b. Mair ..	25
Bannerji b. Oxenham	19
Khambata (not out)	4
J. N. Bannerji b. Oxenham ..	0
Extras	18
Total	184

BOWLING ANALYLSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Leather	18	2	31	4
Alexander	7	0	16	0
Oxenham	27.2	15	40	4
Mair	22	3	79	2

AUSTRALIANS (2nd Innings)

Wendell Bill c. Van der Gucht b. J. N. Bannerji	8
Bryant (not out)	3
Morrisby (not out)	0
Extras	2
Total (for 1 wicket) ..	13

SECOND TEST ABANDONED AS DRAW

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 28.

The second test match between South Africa and Australia which commenced on 24th instant was abandoned to-day as a draw owing to rain (Scores,) South Africa 157 and 491 (Nourse, 231). Australia, 250 and 74 for 2 wickets (Mccabe 189).—Reuter.

M. C. C. v. South Canterbury

(Special Cable.)

TIMARU, Dec. 28.

In the match between the M. C. C. and South Canterbury, South Canterbury made 219 (Allcott 74, Read 4/44), M. C. C. 278 for 6 (Parks 58, Barber 50, Mitchellinnes 90).

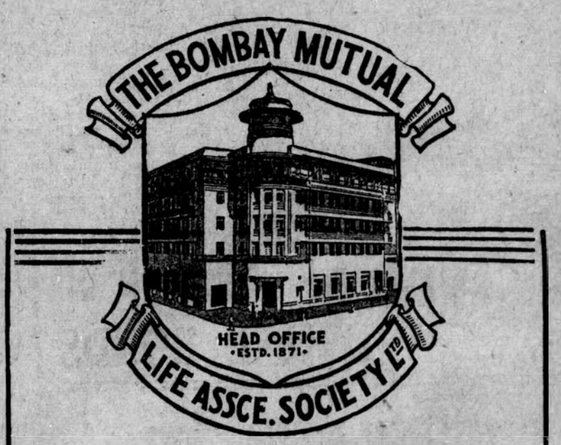
ABOLISH CASTES

POONA, Dec. 29.

At an informal meeting of 50 representatives of Caste Hindus and Depressed Classes at present in Poona attending their respective conferences, the latter suggested that caste be abolished.

A committee was appointed with equal representatives of both to collect funds for the economic and social uplift of the latter. Passages penalising Harijans, it was suggested, be deleted from the Hindu religious books.

It was arranged that the above be incorporated in the amended resolutions of the Mahasabha Conference.—A.P.



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GOOD NEWS FOR CHILDREN

SPECIAL ALL-PROGRAMME of MICKEY MOUSE SILLY SYMPHONIES

TO-MORROW AND NEW YEAR'S DAY

AT 10 A. M.

Bring the Children Along To

THE REGAL

THE REGAL

DAILY 3 SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

Samuel Goldwyn presents

Fredric MARCH
Merle OBERON
Herbert MARSHALL

in

THE Dark Angel

Also Latest All-Colour PRIZE-WINNING SILLY SYMPHONY

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?

Free List Suspended

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Poush Shud 5, 1992.
Muslim: Tikad 3, 1354.
Parsi: Tir 25, 1305.
Sunrise: 7h. 11m.
Sunset: 6h. 11m.
Hightide: 2-54; 15-06.
Lowtide: 9-09; 20-53.

Congress Sports, Gowalia Tank Maidan at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Kavi Sammelan, G. T. Pathshala, 6-0 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 31

New Year's Eve: Public Holiday. Banks closed.

Congress Sports, G. T. Maidan, 8 a.m.

Martyr's Day Meeting, 6 p.m. Mrs. Naidu presiding.

WEDNESDAY, January 1

New Year: Public Holiday. Banks closed.

Proclamation Parade, Esplanade Maidan, H. E. the Governor attending, 9-15 a.m.

Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, Ninth Day

Congress Sports, G. T. Maidan, at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Labour meeting, Kamgar Maidan, 6-0 p.m.

SANSKRIT PATHSHALA

The Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala will remain closed to-day (Monday), on account of Congress Golden Jubilee.

KARNATAK SAHITYA SAMMELAN.

There will be a concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music by Prof. Nathubuwa Amaraotikar and his pupils to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

FREE SANSKRIT CLASS

A Sanskrit Class will be conducted daily for small children in the Asthika Samaj Hall from 5 to 6-30 p.m. with effect from to-day (Monday) by Sjt. Anantharama Sastrigal.

"MODERN SYSTEM OF EDUCATION."

Under the auspices of V. P. Tarun Mandal, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9-15 p.m. when Sjts. G. D. Bhatt Shehrashmi and others will speak on "Modern System of Education."

BABU GENU'S PHOTO

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar Congress Golden Jubilee Committee Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will unveil Babu Genu's photo at the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee's office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi, to-day (Monday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

KARNATAK SANGH

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, Sjt. Tatacharya Sharma, Editor, "Vishwa Karnatak" Bangalore, will deliver a lecture on "Kannada Culture" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Sangha, 8, Dwarkadas Mansions, Benham Hall Lane, Bombay 4.

DEPRESSED CLASSES SUPPORT DR. AMBEDKAR

A meeting of the Depressed Classes of Bombay held at Kochin Street, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday last, Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe presiding, supported the "Yeola resolution."

Mr. Wadvalkar, Mr. Donde and Mr. Phalke also spoke.

AIR MAIL NOTICE.

As the Imperial Airways Eastbound plane due to arrive Karachi on Sunday, the 29th instant has been delayed, the London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on the 30th December, 1935, will not be received on that day.

RAJEN BABU AT TAMBAKANTA

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar Congress Golden Jubilee a public meeting will be held at Tambakanta (Fountain) which the Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad will address.

Smt. Sarojini Naidu, Sjt. K. F. Nariman and others will speak to the occasion.

Loud-speakers have been erected.

ON NEW YEAR'S DAY

SPECIAL SHOW at 3 p.m.

Of Prof. Doorlay's

TROPICAL EXPRESS

NON-STOP REVUE

GIFTS will be given away! Bring The Children To

THE CAPITOL

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"The Dark Angel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Morning shows of Mickey Mouse Cartoons at 10 a.m. Tuesday and Wednesday.

MAJESTIC—"Song of Life" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PATHE—"Bonnie Scotland" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"On Wings of Song" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Kimti Ansu" Time as usual.

MINERVA—"Khoon-Ka-Khoon". Time as usual.

KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

LAXMI—"Burn 'em Up" Barnes Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PLAZA—"Vanity Fair" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Top Hat". Time as usual

EMPIRE—"Here's To Romance." Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon: Selection of Indian Music—Hindustani songs.
1 p.m. Available Market Rates. Charles Prentice and his Orchestra. With Layton and Johnstoue Billy Mayerl, and Hildegarde.
2 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. Recorded Selections.
6-30 p.m. Light Classical Music. By Moghubai Paigankar.
7-30 p.m. Violin Solos. By G. A. Joshi of Aundh.
8-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana (in Marathi). By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
8-45 p.m. News Bulletin and Commercial News.
9-30 p.m. "India and the World." A Weekly Survey.
9-40 p.m. Musical Interlude.
10 p.m. Dance Music. Ken Mac and his Band.
11 p.m. Close down.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

The National Guards will meet at Tambakanta, Bhuleshwar, at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) in connection with Rajen Babu's public lecture there at 9 p.m.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne accompanied by Mr. C. H. Bristow, Private Secretary, Mr. J. G. Maxwell-Cumbleton and Lieut. H. Morland, Aides-de-Camp, returned to Bombay from tour on Sunday.

FREE CHOLERA INNOCULATION AT ANDHERI.

The Vile Parle Municipality has notified in the Suburbs of Vile Parle and Andheri that it will arrange to give free cholera innoculations to those of its residents who desire to proceed to Allahabad for the Adha Kumbha Fair.

LADIES MEETING

Under the auspices of "G" Ward District Congress Committee a ladies' meeting will be held at Dhuru Hall, Dadar, at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Monday). Smt. Lilavati Munshi will preside and Smt. Safia Somji, Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar and others will speak. At 8-30 p.m. Prof. Achrekar's Musical concert will take place in the same Hall.

CHRISTMAS MELA

(From A Correspondent).

On Thursday last a large gathering of Indian Christians of almost all the denominations in all its Christmas gaiety and festive spirit met at the Christmas Mela held on the grounds of the St. Peter's Primary School, Mazagaon.

Dr. Clifford Manshardt, the Director of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, presided, and Mrs. Manshardt gave away the prizes to the winners of sporting events.

Id Meeting At Northbrook Gardens

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Afaghana, a public meeting will be held in connection with the observance of the Id at 9 p.m. to-day at Northbrook Gardens, Two Tanks under the presidency of the Consul for Afghanistan.

Reduced Prices At Capitol

For the "Tropical Express" at the Capitol for both the 6 and 9-30 p.m. shows:—

Stalls, Rs. 3-6; Balcony, Rs. 2-4; Pit, Re. 1-2 and As. 9. Excepting a few front Stalls at Rs. 5-12 at the 9-30 p.m. shows only.

KHAR JUBILEE SPORTS

Acharya J. B. Kirpalani will distribute prizes to winners in various sports organised by the All-India Children's Association, Khar, and Khar Congress Committee, at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday) at Khar.

CLAD IN SPOTLESS KHADI WEARING A GOLD-BRAIDED OVERALL JUBILEE EMBLEM AND THE NATIONAL FLAG PROMINENTLY ADORNING HIS PERSON, MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI CAME STRAIGHT TO THE TEJPAL PATHSHALA AFTER ID PRAYERS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE UNVEILING CEREMONY OF THE CONGRESS JUBILEE MEMORIAL TABLET.

Maulana Shaukat Ali comes straight from Id prayers to the G. T. Pathshala for Congress Jubilee functions.

RAJEN BABU DINES WITH HARIJANS

Cosmopolitan Dinner At Congress House

It was a pleasing sight to see Congress leaders of the front rank freely mixing with the rank and file of Congressmen and women and Harijans and rubbing shoulders with them in the Congress House Compound on Sunday morning at the Cosmopolitan Dinner given by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Congress.

The President and two Ex-Presidents of the Congress Mrs. Naidu and Sirdar Vallabhbhai were seen sitting amidst Harijans, while taking food and freely chatting with them, while the lady volunteers led by Miss Safia Somji in their orange-coloured "saris" and the Bombay National Guards were in charge of serving. The former were called upon to take up some strenuous work in that they had to serve more than a thousand people.

Among those that attended the Dinner were Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Acharya Kripalani, Mr. Nagindas Master, Manibhen Patel Smt. Savitridevi from Lahore, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. and Mrs. Vasi, Messrs. Mulraj Kursondas, Mangaldas Pakvasa, Ishwarbhai Patel Dirubhai Bhulabhai Desai Gunvant Kapadia, Doctor Sathaye, S. K. Patil, Ganpathishanker Desai, P. R. Lele and others.

Mr. Tambe of Tambe's Health Home was in charge of the catering and it must be said that he gave food.

Babu Rajendra Prasad At Shoorji Vallabhdass Swadeshi Bazar

(From A Correspondent.)

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya Kripalani paid a visit to Shoorji Vallabhdass Swadeshi Bazar, (Zaveri Bazar, Bombay) at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening.

They were taken round the stores by Seth Shoorji Vallabhdass, Seth Mangaldas Pakvasa and Smt. Veenaben, the Organiser of the Village Industries Department. They were much interested in everything they saw, particularly the Village Industries and Khaddar department on the 1st floor of the premises of the Swadeshi Bazar. Among other articles of Village Industries that interested them were Soya Beans of which the Swadeshi Bazar displayed 5 or 6 varieties and lacquer ware from Burma.

"Lokshakti" Congress Number

"Lokshakti," the Congress biweekly of Poona, has brought out a Special Number containing over 80 pages in connection with the Golden Jubilee of the Congress. The history of the Congress for the past 50 years has been narrated with appropriate and selected passages from speeches and writings of India's leaders, past and present. A few original articles written by Congressmen from Maharashtra are also included in this Number. In the absence of any connected official survey of the activities of the Indian National Congress, a perusal of the Special Number may prove of great value to Marathi-reading public. It is priced at As. 2 only.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received a Wall Calendar from Harilal T. Surti, Bombay.

BOMBAY'S DELEGATES TO LUCKNOW

51 Candidates To Contest 21 City Seats On Sunday

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. have issued the following constitutional notification:—

The election of delegates to the Indian National Congress from the City of Bombay will be held on Sunday, Jan. 5, 1936.

The valid nominations from different wards are as follows:

"A" WARD (ONE SEAT)
1. Sjt. Ambaram Talakchand.
2. Sjt. Frederick Michael Pinto.
3. Sjt. Syed Abdullah Brelvi.

"B" WARD (TWO SEATS)
1. Sjt. Hatimbhai L. Darbar.
2. Sjt. Kanayalal M. Munshi.
3. Sjt. Morrarji Bhavanji Thakkar.
4. Miss Safia Somjee.

"C" WARD (SIX SEATS)
1. Sjt. Bhagwandas Devidas Kapadia.
2. Sjt. Bhanushanker Mancharam Yagnik.
3. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai.
4. Sjt. Bimal Sharma.
5. Sjt. Gajendranath Sherman.
6. Sjt. Ganpatishankar Naranji Desai.
7. Sjt. Krishnaji Narayen Deshpande.
8. Sjt. Lalji D. Asher.
9. Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi.
10. Sjt. Manibhai G. Desai.
11. Sjt. Manilal Jemaldas Seth.
12. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master.
13. Sjt. Nowroji Bomanji Punthaki.
14. Sjt. Ratansi Champsi.
15. Sjt. Shakunt Rawal.
16. Sjt. Thakoredas Chhaganlal Kapadia.
17. Sjt. Urendra Thakorelal Mehta.
18. Sjt. Yusuf Meherally.

"D" WARD (FOUR SEATS)
1. Sjt. Khurshed Framji Nariman.
2. Sjt. Minocher Rustom Masani.
3. Mrs. Perin D. S. Captain.
4. Sjt. Purshottam Ramchandra Lele.
5. Sjt. Ramdas D. Pratap.
6. Sjt. Sadashiv Kanoji Patil.

"E" WARD (TWO SEATS)
1. Sjt. Abdul Hamid.
2. Sjt. Mathaji Shivram Chilap.
3. Sjt. Rajaram Kashinath Achrekar.
4. Sjt. Syed Noorali

"F" WARD (TWO SEATS)
1. Sjt. Damodar Jaganath Athale.
2. Sjt. Dhanjishaw Dinshawji Wadia.
3. Sjt. Gunvant Atmaram Todankar.
4. Sjt. Jhinabhai Parvatishankar Joshi.
5. Sjt. Kashi Prasad Singh.
6. Sjt. Laxman Vishnu Kondaye
7. Sjt. K. A. Subramaniam.

"G" WARD (FOUR SEATS)
1. Sjt. Charles Mascarenhas.
2. Sjt. Govind Shankar Kanthi.
3. Sjt. Ishwarbhai Somabhai Patel.
4. Sjt. Jayaram Raghunath Deo
5. Sjt. Jehangir Ardisher Irani.
6. Mrs. Shantabai Ganpatrao Vengsarkar.
7. Sjt. Vaman Ramchandra Dighe.
8. Sjt. Vishwasrao Mahadeorao Nagwekar.
9. Sjt. Yeshwant Govindrao Patil.

The polling officers and scrutineers have been appointed by the Council of the B.P.C.C. They will conduct the elections on behalf of the Committee.

Polling hours will be from 8 to 11 a.m. (S. T.) in the morning and from 2 to 7 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon.

The election will be by the process known as "Single Transferable". The instructions regarding voting have been printed in the local languages and these can be had from our office.

POLLING BOOTHS.

Following polling booths have been fixed for different wards:

"A" WARD: "A" Ward District Committee Office, 28, Manordas Street, Fort, Bombay.

"B" WARD: Malharbai Hall, Barbhai Moholla, Nagdevi.

"C" WARD: Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road.

"D" WARD: Congress House Compound, Vithalbhai Patel Road

"E" WARD: Khamka Building Compound, Near Byculla Station De Lisle Road.

"F" WARD: Open Compound of R. M. Bhat High School, near Kamdar Maidan, Poibavdi, Parel.

"G" WARD: Dhuru Hall, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar.

Harijan Yuvak Sangh

Mr. D. P. Gabre, General Secretary, "Dalit Yuvak Sangh" writes to say that the above association of Harijan youths has been formed for the general uplift of depressed classes. Further particulars may be had from him at B. 1. T. Chawl No. 4, Clarke Road, Bombay.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Golden Jubilee In Bombay.

Saturday's Golden Jubilee scenes at the present Goculdas Tejpal Hostel, near the Gowalia Tank Maidan, Bombay, will be long remembered by thousands of citizens and outsiders for the tremendous public response they evoked and the solemnity that marked the proceedings throughout.

Taking advantage of the Christmas concessions on the railways, at least 5,000 visitors, it is estimated, arrived in the city and their main interest was the Congress Golden Jubilee celebrations.

From early morning, all roads in the city led to the building where fifty years ago, the first Congress met.

Prabhat Pheris, consting of men, women and children starting from almost every ward in the city, sang their way to the G. T. Hostel Building, merging into a mammoth gathering, for the Flag Hoisting performed by Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress.

Besides the Bombay National Guards in their smart, grey shirt uniforms and the Jain Volunteer Corps, half a dozen other organisations saluted the Tri-colour flag.

Lady Volunteers under Miss Safia Somji, rendered great service and were seen all over the place, hawking the Jubilee Commemoration Flags and lockets, for any price their gentle appeals fetched.

At 8 a.m. Rajen Babu, in unfurling the National Flag, said that on that memorable morning the National Flag was hoisted in almost every place in India. Ever since the Indian National Congress had adopted the Flag as the symbol of Indian national aspirations, great sacrifices were made to uphold its prestige and honour upto now.

Unforgettable Scene

At the unveiling of the commemoration tablet by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at 10-15 in the morning, the scenes dere even more impressive.

Despite the scorching sun, every available space was occupied long before the announced time. Inside the spacious Hall, representatives of all castes and creeds, of almost every school of advanced political thought in the country were present.

And as the trumpets blared and the National Guards and lady volunteers stood to attention, the "Procession of the Presidents" slowly marched up the stairs, their heads bowed in silent homage to the great patriots in whose memory the tablet was placed, and their hands joined in acknowledgment of the thunderous applause that greeted them.

The public demonstration of the people's solidarity was unique in the afternoon, in the half-mile long procession led by Mr. Nariman.

As a crowning glory, the meeting in the evening, when the "Rashtriya Sammelan" was held, was a seething mass of humanity and the scene was as inspiring as it was unforgettable.

As the meeting terminated, it took more than half-an-hour for the crowds to melt away and the extra-ordinary rush was ably coped with by the volunteers.

As it grew dark, the Bhuleshwar and the Kalbadevi areas assumed a festive appearance. Almost every house was illuminated with multi-coloured lights, for the past three days and a National Flag flew over most buildings in the locality.

LECTURE ON KANARESE LITERATURE

The tendencies in modern Kanarese literature was the theme of three Kanarese scholars on Saturday, when they spoke at a public meeting organised under the auspices of the Indian Centre of the international P. E. N. Club, Madame Wadia presided.

Mr. Masti Venkatesa Iyengar, General Secretary to the Government of Mysore, traced the development of the Kanarese literature in the various branches of literature and described in brief the characteristic features of the pioneers in every branch.

Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, president of the Karnatak Parishad held during the week, said that Bombay had been chosen as the venue purposely. They wanted to come out of their own province. And the conference had been a success, judged by the attendance on each day and the enthusiasm displayed by them.

Mr. V. Sitaramiah and Mr. V. K. Gokak also dwelt on the development of the Kanarese literature.

Madame Wadia, in her concluding remarks, said that a community, individual, or even a nation did not count as much as the spirit behind any action. Western civilisation had completely failed, and it was left only to India alone to carry the torch into the darkness and show the way. India was like Yudhishtira who had to solve a hundred and one problems.

Rajen Babu In "A" Ward

Under the auspices of A (Fort) Ward District Congress Committee the monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed at 28 Manordas Street Holi Chakla at 8 a. m. (S.T.) today, Monday, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will perform the ceremony.

A public meeting will be held at Colaba near Maruti Temple today Monday, at 8-30 p.m. when Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress, will speak.

CONCERT.

A concert by famous musicians under Mr. Bajpai will be held at Kabibai High School Holi Chakla at 8-30 p.m. today, Monday when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

CONGRESS JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

To-day's Programme

5 p.m. to 7 p.m.—Variety of sports by Local Teams, at Gowalia Tank Maidan, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding. Admission by tickets. Women and Children at half rates.

6 p.m. to 7 p.m.—Physical Feats and Entertainment by Hind Sevak Samaj Children in the Khadi and Village Industries grounds.

9 p.m.—Public Meeting at Tamba Kanta. Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and others will address.

9-30 p.m.—Public Meeting at Colaba near Maruti Temple. Babu Rajendra Prasad will address.

9 to 11 p.m.—Musical Concert—G. T. Pathshala Hall. Music by Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar and others.

Admission by tickets.

Volunteers are requested to report themselves for duty at the Sports Stadium at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

JUBILEE SPORTS

On Sunday afternoon there were interesting demonstrations in the sports stadium at Gowalia Tank Maidan, specially erected for the Jubilee purpose. Sjt. K. F. Nariman, the President of the B. P. C. C. and Mayor of Bombay, presided over these demonstrations. The interest of the spectators was sustained throughout the lengthy programme. Several well-known gymnasiums in the city took part in the demonstrations.

At the end of the demonstration, Sjt. K. F. Nariman distributed silver cups and other prizes to the various gymnasiums who took part in the demonstrations.

These demonstrations will continue for three days more.

PATHE

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1935

ALL PARTIES' TRIBUTES

The magnificent display of the country's loyalty to the Congress on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee should convince even the confirmed sceptic of the marvellous hold that this institution has acquired on the affections of millions in the country. Not all Indians accept the present policy and programme of the Congress. But all pay an ungrudging testimony to the self-less patriotism of its present leaders and identify themselves with its ideal of full freedom for the country. The Jubilee is not an occasion to discuss the present policy of the Congress but rather for the country to express gratitude for the services of all those who during the last half a century have made the Congress what it now is or, in felicitous language of its President's Jubilee message, of those who helped to make the small seedling that was planted fifty years ago to grow into a mighty tree "that has now blossomed in the sacrifices of countless men and women."

Emboadiment Of National Ideal

It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that the Jubilee is being celebrated not only by Congressmen but also by other parties including ex-Congressmen, most of whom now belong to the Liberal Federation and even ex-officials. Several eminent Liberal leaders including Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Chintamani have sent their cordial greetings to the Congress. At Nagpur, where the Federation's annual session is being held, the President of the session, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, the President of the last session, Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, and several other prominent Liberals freely participated in the Jubilee celebrations, acknowledged the pre-eminence of the Congress as a political body and hoped for greater unity between it and the Federation than had been possible in recent years. It is interesting and significant to note that in the Bombay celebrations ex-Government servants like Sir Govindrao Pradhan and Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri paid respectful tributes to the services rendered by the Congress to the country. Not less significant is the tribute paid, in our own columns, by Sir Govindrao Madgaonkar, I.C.S., ex-Justice of the High Court of Bombay, to the Congress, as an embodiment of "our national ideal of an India, united and prosperous, self-governing and free."

Need For Unity

The hope for national unity has been expressed not only by Maulana Shaukat Ali, who participated in the Jubilee celebration in Bombay, and Liberals but also by many eminent Congress leaders in their Jubilee speeches. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made a passionate appeal in Bombay for unity among all communities. It is most unfortunate that at the very time when the yearning for communal unity was being expressed all over the country, there was at Calcutta a clash between Congressmen attending a Jubilee meeting and Muslims saying their Id prayers. If the reports of the clash are accurate, it is a cruel irony that blood was spilt on a doubly sacred occasion. In a feeling reference to the incident Babu Rajendra Prasad hoped that, whoever might have been responsible for the clash, everyone would soon forget it. We share the hope. But the incident ought to be a warning to every leader who has any sense of responsibility that the strained communal feeling which is capable of exploding on an occasion which calls for cordial fraternisation is a standing menace to the peace of the country and that every possible effort must immediately be made to ensure perfect communal unity. Without such efforts the expression of a pious hope for unity must strike every one as sheer mockery. It is time indeed that we stopped the tendency to wait passively for something to turn up and create a favourable opportunity for resuming negotiations for a settlement. Ceaseless earnest efforts either themselves create a favourable opportunity or help to make most of one when it comes. And there can be no better opportunity than the nation-wide goodwill towards the Congress manifested on the occasion of its Jubilee.

Abyssinia's Terms For Peace

The terms on which his country would be prepared to make peace with Italy which have been published by the Emperor of Abyssinia will not be acceptable to Signor Mussolini. They will, on the contrary, give him an excuse for yet another Jingoistic utterance on his favourite theme of the glories of Italian imperialism. But these terms are far more reasonable than an aggressor and international outlaw should expect to be offered by the aggrieved country. They are generous and large-hearted. And at the same time they are based on the fundamental recognition of Abyssinia's independence which has been so blatantly violated by Italy. The Emperor rightly demands the withdrawal of Italian troops and the payment of an indemnity by the aggressor for the great loss of life and property caused to Abyssinia. He accepts delimitation of frontiers by an International League Commission and foreign advice and assistance though, quite naturally, he would have no Italian advisers.

As we said, these terms will at once be rejected by Mussolini. But what concerns us is the attitude of the League Powers on this issue. Will they vindicate their avowed loyalty to peace, collective security and the League Covenant by openly declaring individually and collectively in favour of the justice and fairness of the terms offered by the Emperor and tell Italy and the world that these demands alone can serve as a basis of any move for conciliation? Abyssinia demands the recognition of her independence and integrity as a sovereign State and the only logical interpretation of the acceptance of this demand means active hostility to any move that seeks to impose on her an inferior status. The Paris "peace" proposals were a scandalous betrayal of the League Covenant and all that it stands for. These proposals are now said to be dead and buried. If that is so, the League Powers, should have no hesitation in unreservedly endorsing the generous and self-respecting terms offered by the Emperor of Abyssinia.

Deserved Criticism

In his presidential address at the session of the Liberal Federation at Nagpur, Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri subjected the new Constitution to as severe a criticism as any that might come even from a Congressman. He pointed out that in some respects, as for instance, the provision of indirect election and the reservation of Defence and Ecclesiastical and Foreign Affairs, the Constitution is even a set-back on the present conditions. All this is now but too well-known to need any elaborate repetition. The pertinent question is: If the Constitution is so bad as that, what is to be done with it? Mr. Sastri is quite right when he suggests that progressive and nationalist elements should enter the Councils, if only to keep out the un-progressive elements. The electors have, of course, to judge who are progressive enough, in deed as well as in speech, and who are not.

The crucial question still remains as to how the Constitution is to be worked from within the Councils. Though Mr. Sastri, like all other Liberals, exhorts the country not to adopt wrecking as a policy, he does not seem to condemn that policy as inherently wrong. He is in fact careful enough to explain that his "exhortation not to adopt wrecking as a policy does not mean that you should relax on a matter of principle whenever one emerges." So far as theory is concerned, "grievances before supplies" is a well-known principle of British Liberalism, if not of British politics in general. Mr. Sastri, however, fears that the unity that is required to make the wrecking policy a success "has yet to be created." If so, the right objective, according to his own reasoning, is to seek unity on the basis of wrecking the Constitution on all issues involving matters of principle.

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

The Kannada Point Of View

(By D. V. GUNDAPPA, M.L.C.,

II

Want of adequate educational facilities is driving Kannadigas in a great many places to Telugu or Tamil or Marathi schools; and Kannadigas have thus gone on becoming converted into Tamils or Telugus or Marathis. How is this to be remedied? What the literature and culture of a people requires is not merely the removal of hindrances, but the provision of positive facilities on a generous scale. More than that, it requires an atmosphere of its own. How is Kannada to get such an atmosphere and how should it obtain all the facilities to which, as a language having more than a thousand-year old literary and cultural tradition, it is entitled, if not by means of the formation of a distinct administrative agency to safeguard its interests?

Paper Protection.

One answer is possible at present, and that in theory. The Governor of Madras might say that a community situated like the Kannadigas may claim to be treated as a minority community and get special protection from the Governor. But the objections to this answer are at once obvious. Firstly, the special protection is not easy to obtain at all. It may exist on paper and never get translated into fact. However beneficent the intentions of the Governor, he will have to trust to an agency for the execution of his will and it is in the power of no Governor to guarantee that that agency will be a faithful reproduction of his mind. Secondly, the moment a community asks for special protection, it isolates itself from the rest of the nation and makes itself liable to be regarded with distrust and jealousy by the rest. This would be a tragic destruction of that same sublime ideal which His Excellency has held up for our contemplation. Thirdly, why should the Kannadigas be always dependent upon the special good offices of the Governor, when by their own right they deserve to get an administrative agency of their own to look after their interests?

Kannadigas' Right.

The strength of numbers, entitles the Kannada people to the privilege of having a separate province for themselves in British India. The important Kannada Districts of the Bombay Presidency and the Madras Presidency form a contiguous piece of territory with Coorg thrown in between them, though the configuration presents jagged edges. It may be that in the Kannada Province so formed the route from one part of it to another may have to pass through the State of Mysore. But Mysore is Kannada territory and she would be glad to keep the door open to her sister Kannadigas. Whether from the point of view of population or from that of the extent of territory, or from that of moral and material resources, the claim of Kannada for a separate province for herself is at least as strong as that of Sindhis or Uriyas, who have already obtained that advantage for themselves.

Montagu's Vision.

In this matter of political policy as in so many others Montagu had the true gift of vision. He had an insight into the psychological and moral issues of the Indian problem that has been found wanting in his compeers and successors. The irresistibility of the impulse of language and literature found cheerful recognition for itself in his scheme of reforms. The Joint Select Committee of Parliament that considered his Bill endorsed his finding and allowed accommodation to be provided accordingly in the Act of 1919. Now comes Lord Erskine to upset that policy. Was the ideal of national unity unknown to Montagu and his colleagues and were they not at least as mindful of it as Lord Erskine, from his speech appears to be?

Why will not His Excellency advise the Government of His Majesty to reverse the proposals of forming a separate province of Burma, a separate province of Orissa and a separate province of Sind? Why will he not advise His Majesty's Government to take back the Communal Award?

The Indian National Congress has once for all accepted the principle of linguistic provinces and given effect to it to the extent possible. Does His Excellency mean to suggest that the National Congress is itself antagonistic to the ideal of national

(Continued On Page 8—Col. 6.)

Our London Letter

Truth About Hoare-Laval "Peace" Plan

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
(By Air Mail).

The closing days of British Parliament before the Christmas races are usually marked by a very festive air. In order to allow members a long holiday by getting away in the country to their homes in good time it used to be the practice in Parliament to leave for the last day or two unimportant routine business when a large number of members might be absent.

Shadow Of Abyssinia

However, the Christmas of 1935 will be well remembered by many members of Parliament for the events of the last week. This time there was a sudden and a tragic change in the whole Parliamentary programme. The usual festive sitting of Parliament this year had become a mourners' sitting The shadow of Abyssinia is haunting the consciences and minds of many imperialists in all countries of Europe. A blackman's country could have been, and in their judgment, ought to have been, divided up peacefully among two or three European Powers long ago. But Mussolini has spoiled the game. He had begun secretly to court the favour of France by pampering to French ambition for superiority over Britain in European politics. He found France quite agreeable, but, unfortunately, for him France by that time had established a strange fellowship with the Soviet Union which though a dreadful check on Fascist Germany could not be of particular attraction to Mussolini's Fascist Italy.

The Man Of The Moment

The words "Abyssinian Independence" were used as a bargaining bluff. Suddenly the League of Nations with the Soviet Union in it took France and Britain at their word a little too seriously. With the slightest hesitation or lukewarmness on behalf of Britain and France. it was known that the Soviet Union would take the leadership of all the small States of Europe and South America who are League members. This created a tremendous new problem for British imperialist diplomacy. and Mr. Anthony Eden had become the man of the moment with his broader views and stern realisation of the outer psychology of world politics. He saw that instead of lip loyalty to the League a stern and unbending support of it would not only give moral leadership to Britain in Europe and America but would even make her the central factor for world peace and would in a way enable her quietly to retain all her vast Colonial possessions while preventing other imperialist Powers from equalling her. Of course, Mr. Eden was alone in the British Cabinet holding these views. His colleagues, on the other hand, specially men of the type of Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir John Simon, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and others, were quite prepared to pay lips-service to the League principles but were hoping to come to an imperialist stttlement with Italy in the end. The moral atmosphere created by Mr. Eden in Geneva and seriously taken up in all the countries of the world was far too powerful for Mr. Baldwin's imperialist Ministers to disregard, much less to defy. They, therefore, decided to contrive to let the League alone for a time by evasions and petty arguments on unimportant Sanctions. thus managing to resort to secret d'plomacy.

Sabotaging The League

But just about this time, the military fortunes of Italy in Abyssinia were not very bright, though day by day reports come of their killing men, women and children from a safe distance in the air or on the river banks.. Reports from the war zone stated that they were hopelessly unequal in their fighting qualities when the Abyssinians met them at close quarters. Thus it was clear that an ultimate defeat of Italy in Ethiopia would mean an inevitable working class revolution, for the overthrow of the Fascist regime in Italy. The prospect of this eventuality was filling the British Foreign Secretary and his faithful few in the Cabinet with fear. The whole purpose of the secret negotiations between London, Paris and Rome when Sir Samuel Hoare met M. Laval on the 8th December was to sacrifice Abyssinia and to settle the war in Abyssinia without the League taking a hand in the actual operation of checkmating the Italian aggressor. As the debate in the House of Commons revealed, it is now obvious that the next step would have been to demand radical alterations in the structure and constitution of the League of Nations at Geneva so as to perpetuate the triple domination of that organisation by Italy, France and Great Britain.

Hoare—Mouthpiece Of Cabinet

It is now common knowledge in British political circles that a majority of the senior members of the British Cabinet possess this mentality, that Sir Samuel Hoare knew it and that M. Laval was made aware of it before Sir Samuel Hoare set his foot in Paris two weeks ago. This alone explains the boldness and insistence of the basis of the Paris "Peace" Plan signed by M. Laval and Sir Samuel Hoare. Much has been said in the House of Commons that Sir Samuel Hoare kept his colleagues in the dark as to what he was doing in Paris with M. Laval. But in fairness to the former Foreign Secretary, it must be pointed that Sir Samuel Hoare knew the inner mind of his leading and prominent colleagues on the Cabinet. He considered it quite unnecessary to explain details of the Plan to his Cabinet colleagues. He agreed to the Plan as he knew it was the one that would delight the hearts of his Cabinet colleagues. In doing this he had at his elbow the permanent Secretary at the Foreign Office, Sir Robert Vansittart.

Before the rousing of the public opinion in Great Britain against the Paris Plan suspicion against M. Laval was rising in France and delay was fatal to the successful accomplishment of the task. In these circumstances, Sir Samuel Hoare preferred to act swiftly, though as soon as the contents of the Plan were revealed nearly a hundred Conservative M.P.'s became seriously alarmed. They felt that they would un-

(Continued on page 13—Col. 1).

Frankly Speaking

LAVAL STAYS

M. Laval has managed to stay on, surviving the greatest crisis in the history of his Cabinet and one of the stormiest debates in the French Chamber. The No-confidence motion against him has been defeated by 296 votes to 276. If ever a Prime Minister deserved summarily to be sent out of office it was M. Laval, who, as the Socialist leader, M. Blum said, had created an atmosphere of war menace and who who chiefly responsible for the recent ignoble "peace terms." But the denunciation of M. Laval's policy in the Chamber came too late. For, with his characteristic agility, M. Laval had already profitted by the downfall of Sir Samuel Hoare, turned his sails according to the prevailing wind, and assumed the role of the champion of the League. "I have asked myself," he told the Chamber, "what crime I have committed against France. Despite everything said here, I remained faithful to the Covenant of the League." The "Peace" proposals having been dead and buried, denunciation of M. Laval was like flogging a dead horse. What France is most concerned about to-day is not so much the Italo-Abyssinian question as her own financial position and if M. Laval has got a fresh lease of life as Premier it is mainly because the Radicals, who hold the key position, are afraid of being responsible for a financial panic, which M. Laval's downfall may create. So until the new budget is through, M. Laval can stay on and one hopes the smallness of his majority will be a warning to him against any further attempt to betray Abyssinia and sabotage the League.

MOSQUE ENTRY FOR WOMEN

According to the tenets of Muslim faith women have an inalienable right to make use of mosques and other places of public worship along with men. And it was to vindicate this right that some educated and prominent women of Bhiwandi had expressed their intention to offer Id prayers at the local Id-gah in an enclosure separately erected for them. But the Sub-Divisional Magistrate seems to have prohibited, under Section 144, the erection of this enclosure evidently on the ground that there was strong opposition to the latter by the reactionaries and that for some time past feelings between two local factions have been strained. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate has thus set up an unfortunate precedent. That a section of the community was opposed to the women entering the Id-gah is no reason why they should be deprived of their religious right. It was the duty of the local authorities to take effective measures to ensure against disturbance of the peace instead of having arbitrary resort to Section 144. It is time, however, that enlightened Muslims themselves allowed and encouraged their women to attend mosques along with men. This would also help to relieve the rigours of the unislamic purdah observed in India. If women continue to be deprived of this right we may soon have a "Mosque Entry For Women" movement which, once started, the reactionaries will find very difficult to resist.

A TIMELY REPLY

Recently Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Education Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, had occasion to say some unnecessarily harsh words about the educated unemployed youth of the country who, according to him, "show an invincible disinclination for any work other than the drudgeries of literacy, a pathetic incapacity for even moderate proficiency in that mechanical pursuit and a tragic lack of aptitude for anything else." We are glad that Professor Kale has not allowed the statement to go unchallenged. Speaking at Wai he pointed out that it was wrong to accuse the young men alone for the terrible unemployment in the country. He reminded the Government of their responsibility for creating favourable conditions and avenues of employment without which it was futile to blame the "invincible disinclination" the "pathetic incapacity" and the "tragic lack of aptitude" which Sir Girja Shankar finds in our youth. To expect youth to explore avenues of employment which do not exist is, to say the least, most unfair. And even a bureaucrat cannot deny that the Government of India have done next to nothing to create favourable conditions and avenues of employment.

CREATE EMPLOYMENT

Professor Kale clearly showed that the problem of unemployment is not merely a problem of education reform. Once it was supposed that unemployment was due to the exclusively literary character of our University education and scientific and technical education was introduced. But, as the Professor said, "turning out technical, science and commerce graduates and diploma holders from schools and colleges in the absence of adequate provision for employment in industries and trade was like putting the cart before the horse." Their lot is no better than that of others. The real problem is that of finding employment for them all. It is this problem that other countries are spending millions to solve but which the Government of India have severely ignored. And it is to cover up this neglect of the Government that Education Members talk so glibly and patronizingly about the defects in the system of education and the short-coming of educated but unemployed young men. The "Indian Social Reformer" has also, we are glad to say, made a crushing rejoinder to Sir Girja Shankar. Our contemporary says: "We say that the younger generation of educated Indians is, as a class, more resourceful in dealing with situations, less calculating in responding to the call of an ideal, more straightforward, more capable, more ready to make sacrifices, to incur responsibilities, to face the world as men and women who have a work to do without asking any body's leave, more truthful, faithful, more steadfast, in every way better than their predecessors." Sir Girja Shankar has indulged in an unmerited libel of our educated unemployed youths. He should immediately withdraw it.

BAD NEWS FOR ABYSSINIA

Monsieur Laval, speaking in the French Chamber, said, "I shall persevere, whatever happens, in the tireless action for peace."

Another Paris plan in the offing?

* * * *

Denouncing M. Laval's policy Monsieur Blum, the Socialist French Deputy, said that there was no risk of war if every country firmly resolved to stand by the League.

That is what they are doing. The trouble begins when some country like Abyssinia wants the League to stand by it.

* * * *

Oil exports to Italy from U. S. A. have considerably increased since the outbreak of the Italo-Abyssinian war.

Who says neutrality in war does not pay?

* * * *

The Director of Information to the Government of India says in a communique:—

"The suggestion is sometimes made that until Sir Frederick Sykes launched his campaign for village uplift Government had done nothing for the villager. This is not correct. . . . ."

Then we beg to move an amendment. Change "until" for "even after" and substitute "little" for "nothing" and and it will be perfectly alright.

* * * *

A conference of Provincial Reforms Commissioners is to be shortly held in New Delhi.

The important question of reforming the reforms, however, is not on the agenda.

* * * *

"It is not surprising," says the "Civil and Military Gazette," "that the Liberal Federation has been observing tactful silence in regard to the invitation of the promoters of the Congress Jubilee activities to participate in the celebrations."

And one explanation of this silence is that many of the members of the Liberal Federation are too busy R S V. P.-ing, invitations to official parties, lunches and dinners to take serious notice of the Congress invitation.

* * * *

But Congressmen in Nagpur have arranged to entertain to an 'At Home' the Liberals who are there in connection with the meeting of their federation, as a friendly gesture.

Learning the trick from the bureaucracy?

* * * *

Mr. B. F. Bharucha warns the bureaucracy that "Willingdonism will not hold the field long."

No. Very soon "Linlithgoism" will take its place. "Ordinancism," however, will remain.

* * * *

Dr. U. Rama Rao says the Indian Medical Council is "only an apology for a Council—a grand appendage to the Government of India and a tiny plaything of the British Medical Council.

"Grand appendage" is rather an exaggerated compliment to the Indian Medical Council but the two analogies are valuable as representing the relative importance of the British Medical Council—and the Government of India!

* * * *

Six cannon balls have been excavated in Calcutta. Archaeologists believe these to belong to the ancient Hindu period.

This furnishes a new theme for Doctor Moonje to dwell upon when next he waxes eloquent on the need of infusing the spirit of militarism in the Hindu community.

* * * *

The President of a Gour Brahmins' Conference held at Meerut said in the course of his address: "So long as the caste system lasts the existence of caste organizations is necessary."

And so long as the caste organizations remain the caste system must last.

A circle that is vicious—and literally so!

* * * *

It is interesting to read that the same gentleman in his opening remarks said, "I have not much faith in caste and communal activities."

Not much, but quite sufficient to preside over the deliberations of a caste organization?

* * * *

Son Or Daughter To Order
—Headline.

What does it matter since neither will obey.

* * * *

Tom: "You look all-in to day, Bill. What's the trouble?"

Bill: "Well, I didn't get home until after daylight, and I was just undressing when my wife woke up and said, 'Aren't you getting up pretty early?' In order to save an argument, I put on my clothes and came down to the office."

Fighting Bloodiest During Christmas

LAVAL GETS LIFE BY NARROW MAJORITY

Story Of Paris Pact Told In French Chamber

PARIS, Dec. 28.

The No-confidence motion against M. Laval has been defeated by 296 votes to 276.

The Second Division on the vote of Confidence moved by M. Chappe D'Laine resulted in Government victory by 304 votes to 261.

The Chamber rose at 11-50 p.m. after passing by 423 votes to 104 the Bill to suppress armed National Leagues. It also adopted the text of the Bill to prohibit the carrying of firearms, as approved by the Senate and approved the amended text of the Bill governing the freedom of the Press which now returns to the Senate.—Reuter.

FAITHFUL TO LEAGUE COVENANT

PARIS, Dec. 28.

Sir George Clerk, the British Ambassador, and all the Diplomatic Corps were present in the Chamber during the afternoon. The session began with a vigorous attack from M. Demonzie, a prominent member of the Left Centre Party.

This was followed by a sensational attack from M. Picard, Radical, who claimed to speak for all the Deputies from Eastern France.

M. Laval ascended the tribune at 4.25 in the evening. In a passionate speech, which was listened to with utmost attention, he said: "I have asked myself what crime I have committed against France. Despite everything said here, I remained faithful to the Covenant of the League."

M. Laval then gave a detailed exposition of his foreign policy and the course he had pursued. He concluded: "It is not only for the Government and against you that the voting hour is exceedingly grave. It is the orientation of the foreign policy of France which is at stake."

On the vote being taken, M. Laval secured his vote of confidence by 296 votes to 276, there being a majority of 20 in his favour.—Indian Allied News.

NO NAVAL BLOCKADE NOR CLOSING SUEZ

PARIS, Dec. 28.

M. Laval said that long before the Ethiopian war began he started the work of conciliation and on September 10, he started conversations at Geneva with Sir S. Hoare and Capt. Eden.

"We agreed then that our first efforts at conciliation had failed. We worked on to see how we could continue our efforts."

M. Laval emphasised the close collaboration between French and British Ministers and said, "We agreed on sanctions and also decided not to impose sanctions which would lead to a Naval blockade or the closing of the Suez Canal."

He gave a resume of the efforts to find a basis for conciliation and said that he recognised the failure of the Hoare-Laval plan both before the House of Commons and the League, but added that discouragement could not be allowed.

Referring to the oil sanctions he said that the House of Commons did not understand France's loyalty to the League.

"Oil sanctions," he said "would require the support of the United States. This meant the approval of the Congress which would not meet until after January 15.

Referring to Sir S. Hoare's complaint that not a ship or man had been moved except the British, M. Laval read the Article Five of the League Covenant and referring to the British request for technical details in regard to mutual aid, he said: "Some people say, I gave France's assurance not very heartily. I accept that insult for myself, but not for France." He concluded declaring that Franco-British relations remained as close as ever He reiterated his conviction that their co-operation was necessary not only for the safety of France but for peace in Europe. The Chamber voted at the conclusion of the speech.—Reuter.

COMMITTED OPENLY TO MUTUAL AID

PARIS, Dec. 28.

M. Laval's speech was acclaimed probably the best ever made in the Chamber.

Observers weighing up the result of the debate point out the fact that M. Laval is now openly committed to mutual aid with British He has also won over the conservative elements in the Chamber to the policy of working with the League. Finally, M. Laval has put the responsibility on the Chamber to decide whether France should support the oil sanctions or otherwise. He has smoothed the way for M. Herriot and other Radical Ministers remaining in the Cabinet which now has a good chance of standing.

LIFE UNTIL THE BUDGET IS THROUGH

LONDON, Dec 28.

Only ten deputies and one Minister were present when the critical debate was resumed at 9 a.m. M. Laval arrived fairly looking tired having burnt much midnight oil preparing the closing speech. Indications are that the Government's position is most grave. Nevertheless many radicals are wavering as they do not wish to assist in bringing about M. Laval's downfall before the Budget is through and provoke the possibility of a serious crisis.

This diffidence is reflected in the fact that M. Pierre Cot, one of Premier Laval's bitterest enemies, has decided not to deliver the intended speech to-day.—Reuter.

Rome Sees British Pressure On France

ROME, Dec. 28.

Government's victory in the French Chamber has caused relief here. The press had begun to talk of Parliamentary crisis in France but M. Laval's speech which is described as completely sincere, is regarded as raising the prestige of the Ministry.

The suggestion that Britain exerted pressure on France runs through much of the comment. M. Laval's declaration that even before October 18, Britain asked France for definite technical agreement between the Naval staffs of the two countries is cited as an example of this.

Sir Eric Drummond's departure for London to-day on overdue leave, confirms the general expectations that there will be no developments on the political side of the war situation until the League Council meets on January 20, which is a day after Sir Eric Drummond is due to return. In view of the general belief here that the oil embargo is out of the question the situation is less tense than has been some days ago. Italy is now adopting a role of spectator in London and Paris.—Reuter.

"FINANCING REVOLUTION"

Uruguay's Charge-Sheet Against Soviet Minister

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 28.

Uruguay has broken off diplomatic relations with the Soviet on the ground that enquiries into the revolutionary activities in Brazil revealed the existence in Uruguay of a Communist headquarters for backing subversive acts.

It is stated that the Uruguayan Government possesses documents showing that the revolution was supported by Communists. The Soviet Minister was handed passports with the letter accusing him of Financing the Brazilian revolution.

M. Minkin interviewed by Reuter scoffed at the charges and denied that the legation was ever in any way connected with the events of other countries in South America.—Reuter.

SOVIET DENIES CHARGES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 29.

The Soviet Minister, M. Minkin, has addressed a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs denying the charges of revolutionary activities in Uruguay and protesting against the expulsion.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has returned the note to M. Minkin with the explanation that it was not drawn up in suitable terms, adding that he no longer recognised M. Minkin as a diplomatic representative.

CHINESE GENERAL ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Testament To Nation

SHANGHAI, Dec. 28.

General Su Fan Ting, the newly appointed Chief of Staff, attempted suicide to-day.

The circumstances were very dramatic for General Su Fan Ting stabbed himself with a dagger in the mausoleum of Sun Yat Sen at Nanking. His condition is extremely critical.

The General left a statement addressed to the spirit of Sun Yat Sen in which he urged the Ministers of the Government and the public to rise against the external aggression.—Indian Allied News.

Malcolm MacDonald To Stand For Liberals?

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The Rosshier Liberal Association has decided to invite Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, to attend the meeting of the Association on Tuesday next.

The Association is meeting for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the forthcoming by-election in the Ross and Cromarty division caused by the retirement from politics of the sitting member of Parliament, Sir Ian Macpherson.—Indian Allied News.

Lord Reading's Health Causes Anxiety

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The condition of Lord Reading who caught chill last week is causing some anxiety, as his earlier progress has not been maintained.—Reuter.

Sir Samuel Hoare, with broken nose—leaving his home with Lady Hoare, for the House of Commons, to make his personal statement on the Italo-Abyssinian peace proposals, before tendering his resignation of the Foreign Office portfolio.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Discounts Weaken

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Money Market securing loans into new year continued to overshadow all other considerations and the possibility of considerable stringency to be associated on the last day of the year caused a fair amount of borrowing from the Bank of England at 2-1/2 per cent.

Discounts weakened following a drop in the average rate of treasury bill allotment from 15 shillings 9d. to 11 sh. 4d. The movement was entirely due to the seasonal influence.

The volume of Christmas spending was shown by another upward jump in the note circulation figures to a fresh high peak of 424-1-2 million.

Wall Street opened irregular the sentiment was cheerful but in the absence of fresh news no pronounced changes were indicated.

Bhulabhai's Plain Speaking To Ahmedabad Textile Association

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, addressed to-night a meeting of representatives of the Textile Labour Association at which a statement on behalf of the Association was read indicating directions in which the Payment of Wages Bill introduced in the Assembly would do its utmost to promote the interests of workmen. He, however, added that the Congress which represented the entire country had to look to national interests and not the interests of a section only.

In considering the interests of Labour he would not favour the idea of hamvering the development of national industries in competition with foreign imports. —A. P.

State Funeral For X mas Train Victims

BERLIN, Dec. 28.

While divers are still seeking for the seven missing persons of the Christmas Eve Railway Disaster almost a State funeral of the other 32 victims was held at Apolda in Thuringia and was attended by sections of Storm Troops, Hitler Youth and Black Guards and an address was delivered by the head of German Railways.—Reuter.

Gaekwar Diamond Jubilee Fund has exceeded the figure of Rs. 6,00,000.—United Press.

UNITE AND WORK FOR FREEDOM

Malaviya On Need Of Preparing To Face Reactionary Reforms

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 28.

A huge public meeting of Poona Citizens was held on Shanwarwada Maidan this evening to commemorate the Congress Jubilee with Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya in the chair.

The meeting began with the reading of the Congress President's Jubilee message to the nation.

FRUITS OF CONGRESS AGITATION

In an eloquent speech lasting over half an hour Pandit Malaviya outlined the achievement of the Indian National Congress during the last fifty years of its existance and asserted that however much we may differ Congress was the only institution in the country that spoke for the nation as a whole. Proceeding he said that all instalments of Indian political Reforms so far had been given by Government only as result of the pressure brought on them by the efforts and agitation put forth by the Congress.

The latest Reforms, however, continued Pt. Malaviyaji were most unsatisfactory and reactionary in as much as they were calculated to take back what was already acceded to Indians.

WANTED UNITY

Unity on all fronts in a spirit of true nationalism was the need of the moment. Speaking about non-violence, Punditji said it always ensured success though belated and therefore there was no cause for disappointment.

Concluding Malaviyaji asserted that India could not rest content unless and until she shall have achieved her Independence.

PINDI MUNICIPAL RESOLUTION

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 29.

It is understood that the Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi has suspended the resolution of the Rawalpindi Municipality sanctioning Rs. 200 towards the Congress Jubilee celebrations. —A. P

JUBILEE IN PUNJAB Enthusiastic Celebration

LAHORE, December 29.

Reports received from Gujranwala, Moga, Rawalpindi and other centres in the Punjab show that the Congress Jubilee was celebrated enthusiastically.—A. P.

Abyssinian Victory In The North

BIG HAUL OF TANKS AND MACHINE GUNS

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 28.

Palace circles are jubilant over the reported Ethiopian victories in the North. It is stated that the troops captured about a score of tanks, between 40 and 50 machine guns and 200 prisoners.

Makale itself has not been captured, but a vast flanking movement is now progressing by three armies under Emperor's most trusted Chiefs, Dedjasmatch Kassasebhat from the North, Ras Kassa from the South, Ras Seyoum from the West. In Christmas week, figting was the bloodiest since the outbreak of the war and it is believed that it will be intensified next week. A sad feature of the campaign was that thousands of untended wounded are lying on the battlefields dying lingering deaths.—Reuter.

ABYSSINIANS CLAIM FURTHER ADVANCE

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 28.

Abyssinian officials assert that the Italians have nearly completed their retirement from the province of Scire, west of Aksum.

It is further claimed that the Abyssinians have invested Makale on three sides after the forward movement of the past fortnight. The communique claims the capture of Abbiaddi after a terrific battle on Sunday and Monday last and asserts that there were heavy casualties. It is stated that twenty Italian officers and N. C. O.s were killed, and that twelve machine guns and a hundred Eritreans were captured.

INDEMNITY FROM ITALIANS.

The Italians, however, in their communique issued on Tuesday, claimed that they subsequently recaptured Abbiaddi.

In the meantime, a spokesman on behalf of the Abyssinian Government has declared that the Emperor has not formulated any new terms or made any peace proposals as he considers that peace discussions at the moment are futile, since Italy is not in a peaceful mood. Whether certain portions of the country would be ceded in exchange for concessions from Italy was a matter without bearing, said the Government spokesman, on the fundamental basis for negotiations which must include evacuation of Abyssinian territory, recognition of Abyssinian independence and sovereignty and the payment of an indemnity.—Indian Allied News.

RED CROSS FOR THE FRONT

DESSIE, Dec. 28.

The British Red Cross Ambulance detachment arrived safely after trekking the most dangerous route and intends to proceed to the front to establish forward dressing stations.

"We will be attending the wounded, before the end of the year," stated one of the officials. —Reuter.

LOSS OF ITALIAN 'PLANES

ROME, October 28.

The loss of two Italian aeroplanes is officially admitted. The 'planes were machine-gunning the Ethiopian column on the Takkaze sector on Chistmas Day, when the petrol tank of one was hit by a bullet. The 'plane was forced down about fifteen miles beyond the Italian lines.

The second 'plane was damaged in landing. Other planes flew back to Aksum and reported the incident. A detachment was sent out which brought back the pilots safely.—Reuter.

Casualties In Afagaf Pass Reconnaissance

ROME, Dec. 27.

The casualties in the fighting are:

Six Italians and three Eritreans killed and four officers, nine Italians and 37 Eritreans wounded.

The enemy losses are reported to be heavy by Gen. Badoglio in his daily dispatch as a result of a severe scrap during the reconnaissance near the Afagaf Pass in the Takazze sector.—Reuter.

NO USE TALKING ON ARMAMENTS

Hitler's Negative Attitude In View Of Abyssinian Conflict

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON December 28.

It is learnt in London that no fresh demands conditions were made by Herr Hitler in his interview on December 13, with Sir E. Phipps with regard to air pact and reduction of land armaments. The interview was followed by conversations on the same subject with the French Ambassador in Berlin as the British Government also wished to ascertain attitude of other Powers. The attitude of the German Government was purely negative. Hitler feeling that in the present state of uncertainty caused by the Italo-Abyssinian conflict, no useful discussion could be held on the armaments question. The attitude occasioned no surprise in London in view of the fact that the European armaments chiefly concern Britain, France, Germany, and Italy. There has been no second interview as suggested in the French Press.

ROME RUN OVER ETHIOPIAN VICTORY

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ROME, Dec. 23.

No mention of the Abyssinian claim of the capture of Abbiaddi is made in to-day's communique from Africa the sole reference to Abbiaddi is a statement that in the Abbiaddi action of December 22, the 22nd Eritrean Battalion distinguished itself. The communique refers to a brush with enemy to the west of the Afgaga Pass and also to bombings in the Takkazze region and Ambaalagi sector.

ATTEMPTS TO BOMB VOLCANO FUTILE?

HILO (Hawaii) December 28.

Fighting 'planes which yesterday bombed the erupting volcano of Maunaloa in an attempt to divert the lava flow were apparently unsuccessful as the flood of lava continues relentlessly.—Reuter.

GREEK ELECTIONS POSTPONED

ATHENS, December 28.

In order to enable the parties to complete preparations for general election which was earlier fixed for January 28 have been postponed for a fortnight.—Reuter.

Province-Wide Celebrations In Punjab

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

Reports so far received from all parts of the province show that Punjab celebrated with great eclat the 50th anniversary of the Congress. Prabhat Pheries, Flag hoisting ceremonies, processions, demonstrations and public meetings were held everywhere. —United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade — *"The Silver Key"*

WADE, ENTERING THE LYNE MANSION, HAS BEEN SHADOWED
DON'T SHOOT, WADE!—IT'S ME—ALLENBY!
ALLENBY! WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE?—
YOU TOLD ME TO WATCH MARY—WHEN SHE GOT AWAY FROM ME AND BINNY CAPTURED HER, I KNEW IT WAS MY FAULT—
I SEE—SO YOU FOLLOWED ME FROM SCOTLAND YARD TO MAKE UP FOR IT—
I WANT TO HELP—TO SAVE MARY!
ALL RIGHT, ALLENBY—IT'S TOO LATE FOR YOU TO GO BACK NOW!—WE'LL GET BINNY OR—
I'LL GIVE YOU FIVE MINUTES, WADE!—IF YOU ARE'NT GONE BY THEN, YOU'RE BOTH DEAD MEN!

Bombay Pays Homage To Congress

Babu Rajendra Prasad presided over the mammoth public meeting on Saturday evening. Picture shows the Congress President, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Sardar Vallabhbhai.

"Prithi Bhojan"—a cosmopolitan dinner was arranged by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at the Congress House on Sunday in connection with the Jubilee celebrations. A large number of Harijans joined in the dinner.

A view of the huge procession which started from the Azad Maidan on Saturday evening. Mark the women volunteers in the vanguard.

GREAT UPROAR AT MAHALUXMI

Public Demonstrate Against Judge's Verdict In First Race

With fields on the small side Saturday's sport was robbed of much interest, and it is not to be wondered at, considering the glut of racing we have had during the week. Horses appear tired and jockeys, who have been tempted by X'mas dainties have increased their poundage.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST JUDGE.

Seldom has such a demonstration of anger been expressed on the Mahaluxmi course as was witnessed after Honey Boy had been declared the winner of the Punjab Plate, the first race of the afternoon. The Judge was probably the only man on the course who thought that Daftrum had not won. The official decision caused an uproar and many people in the Members' Stand voiced their disapproval in no uncertain manner. Angry shouts were also raised from the First Enclosure by spectators who were convinced that Mr. Chard had blundered badly. Mistakes by the Judge have been rather frequent and are adding to the disabilities under which the racegoer already labours. Honey Boy was passed close home by Daftrum Munro accepting the inevitable and dropping his hands when he saw his mount beaten. Davison was at least half a length clear at the post even if he steered out of a straight line in the last twenty yards. Daftrum's victory seemed so assured that people in the neighbourhood of the winning post were flabbergasted to see the Judge award the verdict to Honey Boy.

CRIES OF SHAME.

Cries of "shame" and "get a pair of glasses" were hurled at the official, who refused to alter his decision. It was adding insult to injury to ask the demonstrators to be "sports." It was a most unjust verdict. How long will the authorities countenance such blunders? The public have become exasperated and are in no mood to tolerate such mistakes any more. The assertion that "we all make mistakes," will not mollify punters, who have been deprived of their legitimate winnings.

SELBY DISPLAYS DASH.

Selby covered himself with glory on Dr. Strasbismus in the Durdans Plate. The Australian lightweight came off best in a terrific duel with the famous "Brownie" Carslake on Count Ito. The latter was fairly beaten by a short head and though excuses could be made because the son of Spearhead had to work his way on the outside, Dr. Strabismus deserves credit for sticking so gamely to his task. Risque who was three lengths behind the winner and second horse had no chance against the pair at the weights. The running of Shahali, who has been in the country for a very short time was impressive Old Pollux also raced to the front indicating that he has recovered from the leg trouble, which had kept him on the shelf so long.

BENEVENTO'S FIRST WIN.

A big gamble materialised when Benevento captured the Queenslland Plate of 6 furlongs from a big field. Fezziwig was backed down to short odds and a late commission on Benevento saw his price shrink to twos. Northmore jumped out smartly on the son of Manfred and holding off Woolworth won comfortably by a length.

Corcy can be described as a lucky winner of the York Plate. Graham could not find an opening on the rails with Corcy in front of him and Carioca was beaten by a head in a thrilling finish.

MYRON'S INCONSISTENCY.

The success of Myron in the Kempton Park Plate was astounding. Only last week the son of Diophon ran like a dog in the Sandown Plate won by Beautaur. It will be recalled that he was second favourite on that occasion. The distance then could not have been beyond his tether for he had placed a good second to Carioca over 9 furlongs after meeting with trouble in the straight. Yesterday Myron slammed Bekorah and Dopatta with great ease and incidentally paid Rs. 74 for win. This inconsistency puzzled students of form.

CONGRESS JUBILEE

Meeting In Fort

Under the auspices of A (Fort) District Congress Committee a public meeting was held at Manordas Street at 8-30 p.m. on Sunday when Mrs. Lilavati Munshi presided. She spoke at great length on the importance of Golden Jubilee.

Mr. Nagindas Master, Miss Perin Naziman, Sardar Thamansing and Ambalal Talakchand were also among the speakers.

No Resting Till Swaraj Is Achieved

MALAVIYA'S ADDRESS TO MAHASABHA

Hopes To Raise 1 Crore For Harijan Uplift

POONA, Dec. 29.

"Though the skies are overcast, there is, however, no cause for disappointment.

"We must take courage. There will be hope in us as long as there is breath and life in our bodies.

"We shall not rest until we shall have achieved Swarajya which must be ours. The flame of nationalism has got to be lighted in the hearts of all Indians and unity between communities, castes and creeds must be effected," urged Pandit M. M. Malaviya, addressing the 17th session of the Hindu Mahasabha held at Poona on Sunday.

The seventeenth session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha began here amidst scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm. About 10,000 people including a great number of women attended.

A special spacious pandal tastefully decorated was erected for the purpose in the open ground in front of the Tilak Memorial Hall and it was packed to its utmost capacity. The proceedings began at a quarter to 3 in the afternoon, the fifteen minutes delay being due to Pandit Malaviya's late arrival. Prominent among those present on the Dais were the Raja Saheb of Bhor, Sankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkoti), Bhai Parmanand, Dr. Munje, Seth Birla, Rev. Ottama, Sir Govindrao Madgaonkar, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and others. The proceedings began with welcome songs followed by musical recital by a learned Pandit of verses from the Samveda and presentation of holy waters to Pandit Malaviyaji. Sankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkoti) then showered his blessing and benediction on the Conference and wished it all success. After His Holiness had finished his speech Pandit Malaviya announced that Mahant Parmarthgiri of Surajkund Math (Benares) had intimated to him his intention of collecting a sum of Rs. 25,000 within the coming five years for the Hindu Mahasabha. The announcement was received with applause by the House. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Chairman of the Reception Committee next read out his address.

HARIJANS' CONFIDENCE IN MALAVIYA

Rev. Ottama next moved that Pandit Malaviya be elected President of the present session. Bhai Parmanand, Dr. Munje, Mr. Jayakar, Lala Sevakram (Punjab), Shamcharan Sarda (Ajmer), Narendranath Das (Bengal), Babu Jagat Narainlal (Behar), Dasram Bhagai (Frontier Province), Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh of Gurudwar Prabandhak Committee, Kisan Bhagu (Harijan from Nagpur) and others seconded the proposition.

The last speaker declared that he had unflinching faith in Malaviyaji as regards redress of grievances of Harijans and that he would not yield to even Avatars of alien faiths as long as this Avatar of Allahabad (pointing to Malaviyaji) stood before him. (Great applause).

The proposition was accepted with defeaning cheers and Malaviyaji was garlanded when he took the chair.

GREETINGS TO SESSION.

Mr. R. G. Bhide, Secretary of the Maha Sabha session next read out messages which included those from the Maharajas of Baroda and Kolhapur the Maharani of Satara, Sir Gokul Chand Narang, Babu Bhagwandas, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer Sir P. S. Shivaswami Iyer, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Rao Saheb Bapana, Minister, Indore, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, Mr S. S Patkar, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Sir Govindrao Pradhan and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

Malaviya's Address

Pandit Malaviya, President of the session was cheered as he walked to the auditorium to deliver his presidential address. He spoke in Hindi 'ex tempore.' Punditji after thanking them for the honour bestowed upon him referred to the Frontier Government's anti-Hindi-Gurumukhi circular and the discontent caused among the non-Muslim residents of that province.

Coming to the present political situation Punditji said that though India had not yet reached its goal of independence there was no need to get disheartened. "Shall we not manage our own house" he asked, "or leave it to others and walk away? We cannot be disappointed nor can we rest content until we have achieved our freedom. There will be hope in our hearts as long as there is breath in our bodies."

Panditji next touched the question of the present political Reforms and said that India was better placed without them. Proceeding he laid stress on unity among Hindus and other communities and advocated the spread of physical and military education as also commercial education and cottage industry.

MISGUIDED MOVE.

Coming to the threat of forsaking Hindu religion held out by some Harijans, Panditji said that his opinion was that Dr. Ambedkar was a little mistaken in his notion. "There is no other religion in this world which is so liberal as Hinduism." It looks equally upon us and Harijans and the same Sastras govern us. The same flame of faith glitters in the hearts of both. Shall it then please us to see a Harijan afflicted?

Panditji said that so far as public places were concerned he was of opinion that no discrimination should exist between a Harijan and non-Harijan.

CONVERSION IS FUTILE.

Proceeding Malaviyaji said that he realised the condition under which Harijans lived. But he wished to clear the path of the thorns strewn in the way and not to increase them. He said that Harijans would least improve their lot by conversion. "Let them not leave our Hindu fold and we will honour them by applying the dust under their feet to our foreheads" declared the Pandit after exhorting that the protection of one's religion was one's premier duty.

OUT FOR SOLID WORK.

Concluding Panditji outlined to the Sabha his own scheme for the amelioration of the condition of Harijans. He wished to raise a fund of a crore of Rupees within the coming twelve months with which he would do two things, namely to establish at all places large and small "Boards of Touchables and Untouchables" to look after the local grievances of Harijans and bring about conciliation in disputes between them, and an All-India Board to be named the Lokshiksha Samiti which would undertake an extensive scheme of educating Harijans all over India within the course of three months.

Malaviyaji ended with a fervent appeal for liberal contribution to his proposed fund.

To-day the session concluded after Malaviyaji's speech.

The open session resumes sitting to-morrow noon.

SOCIALISTS AND T. U. UNITY

Mr. Masani's Statement On Nagpur Meeting

Mr. M. R. Masani, Joint Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, writes:—

"On my return to Bombay from Nagpur this morning I was surprised to see some very misleading statements in your Nagpur Correspondent's despatch regarding labour unity.

"The prominent Trade Union Congress labour leader" who told him that the Congress Socialists in the Trade Union Congress Executive opposed the sending of delegates to the Geneva Labour Conferences and thus obstructed unity with the N.T.U.F. has badly misinformed your correspondent.

"I was present yesterday morning at the meeting of the Congress Socialist Party members in the Trade Union Congress Executive where it was decided to press for immediate unity even at the cost of agreeing to representation at Geneva. This was actually done at the meeting of the Trade Union Congress Executive later in the day.

"Considering that a majority of the members of the Trade Union Congress Executive who were present at Nagpur are members of the Congress Socialist Party, it is ridiculous to suggest that the Socialists were outvoted on this issue. Anyone who has followed developments in the labour world knows that since its birth the Congress Socialist Party has thrown it's weight on the side of all-inclusive Trade Union Unity."

Tribute To The Martyrs

Miss Safia Somji, captain, Lady Volunteers, performed the ceremony of offering flowers to those who sacrificed the life for the cause of the country at Manordas Street at 10 a.m. on Sunday. National songs were sung by the Sevikas, who dressed in saffron colour.

BENGAL CONGRESS DISPUTE

Suggestion To Congress President Regarding Delegates' Election

SYLHET, Dec. 29.

Sj. Basanta Kumar Das, M.L.A., and a member of the All-India Congress Committee has requested Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, to consider before giving final decision about the Bengal Congress dispute, the fact that ordinary powers of the Congress members are taken away if Sj. Sarat Chandra Bose is given absolute power to nominate delegates.

He suggests that District Congress Committees be authorised to elect delegates and Sj. Bose may interfere in disputed districts only.—United Press.

TRADE UNION UNITY ACHIEVED?

NAGPUR, Dec. 28.

The Associated Press understands that as a result of conversations between the representatives of two Labour bodies, the Trade Union Congress and the National Trade Union Federation, an agreement has been reached, and there is now every likelihood of an amalgamation of the two organisations into one known as the All-India Trade Union Congress.

It is learnt that the Trade Union Congress representatives accepted the present constitution of the National Trade Union Federation and final touches are being given to the agreement which is expected to be released to-morrow.

Mr. B. Shiva Rao and Dr. P. P. Pillay, Director, International Labour Office, New Delhi branch, arrived this evening.

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

(Continued from page 6)

unity? Is it possible that His Excellency will claim to know more about the contents of the Indian mind and the tendencies of the Indian heart than do the builders of the Congress?

Linguistic Development.

There has been a literary renaissance taking place for decades now in India. The various vernaculars have begun to assimilate the contents of English literature and Western Science and to reproduce in their own idiom the gifts of modern knowledge and modern thought. With this development of the vernacular literatures and with a more wide-spread study of that literature by the people, there is bound to grown in them a keener consciousness of the value of their own language. The sentiment of love for their ancient literature and culture is bound to become more and more insistent with the progress of years and it will not be a mere sentiment either. The prospects of their language developing as high literature, the chances of great books being produced among them, and the certainty of their education being efficient, will depend upon their strength or numbers, and their political environment. The speakers of the various vernaculars will realise this and their demand for fuller and yet fuller opportunities of pursuing a policy of self-development both moral and material, and both qualitative and quantitative will grow louder and stronger with years. To keep such a resurgent community suppressed is only to multiply risks of friction and bitterness in the body politic. Such a policy would be as certain to promote national unity as the putting of rice and sand together in the same pot would be to produce wholesome food. If it is a harmonised Indian Nation that Lord Erskine desires to see, a nation in which all the component units live in mutual goodwill and fellow-feeling, the best way to it lies in the redistribution of territory in accordance with the demands of literary and cultural diversities and to bind them all together in the higher reaches of National life by means of a strong Federal Government,—a kind of Federation which, as compared with the Hoare Dispensation, would be as a rock to a sand-heap.

Non-Congressmen Particifate In Jubilee

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 29.

Special features of the Golden Jubilee celebrations in Jubbulpore was that even non-Congressmen took active parts in them. Many non-Congressmen addressed the meetings and appealed to masses to strengthen Congress.

Another feature of the Jubilee is that attempts are being made to effect permanent unity among all sections of local Congressmen.—United Press.

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Freeing Faces of Freckles Forever

How a Hungarian Dermatologist Developed a Method Designed Permanently to Remove Pigment Spots from the Skin.

Left: Photograph of a Patient Showing One Side of the Face Before Treatment and the Other Side Entirely Clear of Freckles at the Conclusion of the Treatment. Right: The Sharply Defined Rectangular Area of Clear Skin on a Heavily Freckled Forearm, Reveals the Results of a Ten-Day's Treatment.

DOCTOR LASZLO JUSTUS, a well-known Hungarian dermatologist, describes in the Hungarian scientific and medical publications his amazing discovery of a method designed permanently to remove freckles. Doctor Justus has studied this form of skin pigmentation for many years and finally placed his methods in practice most successfully to date. He has had some patients whose skins were so densely covered with the ugly brown blotches that it was almost impossible to see a piece of white skin. One girl in particular—a redhead, and redheads are more prone to freckles than any other complexion—has been a patient of Doctor Justus for a period of four years. He has removed a certain portion of the freckles at each sitting, and the freckles have never returned to the portion of the skin treated. This girl has enjoyed all summer sports, and has acquired a good sunburn each summer, without the reappearance of freckles, according to Doctor Justus, who says she is but one of the many patients he has treated successfully.

Doctor Justus does not believe in anything but medication of the darkly pigmented spots, claiming that mechanical methods do not reach the pigmental layer, but merely remove the outer layers of the skin, and consequently, the pigmented sections soon return.

"Freckles do not merely constitute an esthetic defect; in the struggle for existence, they are a definite disadvantage," says Doctor Justus. "They expose one to remarks and ridicule, and in the case of girls, diminish opportunities for marriage. In fact, if they appear to an extensive degree or form they are a decided handicap in one's intercourse with his fellow men; in certain occupations they make it difficult for one to obtain a position. Everything in life has its psychic reaction and the frequently recurrent psychic images will sometimes result in very serious mental disturbances in the case of young girls. It is readily understandable, therefore, why the removal of freckles has been considered a necessity since very ancient times, hence the many preparations and procedures recommended for the purpose.

"The methods in use today may be divided into two groups: those that merely bleach the freckles and those that temporarily or permanently result in their disappearance. These methods are chiefly medicinal, the object being to make the freckles less conspicuous by chemical means, by employing at first weak organic acids.

"The total removal of freckles is realized by the application of the newer methods. These may be divided into three groups, according to the means employed: 1. Chemical; 2. Mechanical; 3. Thermal.

"In the chemical processes the area should be treated at one sitting, to avoid any possibility of excessive absorption of the chemical used in the treatment.

"Among the mechanical processes, rasping out (fraising) is worthy of mention. A round 'fraiser' is attached to the end of a dental drilling apparatus, and while it revolves rapidly, is pressed against the freckle so as to rasp the top layer of the skin down to the proper depth. This process is painful and requires much practice.

"Of the thermal methods, the one involving superficial diathermic coagulation and recommended by many has not been effective, according to my experience. The results cannot be deduced in advance, as the coagulation may very easily go too deep, while at other times it may be so superficial that the freckles return.

"For the permanent removal of freckles the ignipuncture method has given good results and is employed in many places. The freckle is treated quite superficially once or several times, depending upon the extent of the spot, with a needle which is kept at the required temperature by means of a glowing platinum spiral. The spot treated turns white, that is, it only coagulates, but carbonification must not take place. The resultant scorching will heal in a few days. If the process is applied with the requisite mechanical skill, exactly on the freckle, a small depigmented spot will develop and a barely visible cicatrization.

"All these processes are in reality diverse methods of putting into practice the same principle. Each method aims to destroy the freckle, the multiplication of the pigment found in the basal layer, by destroying the pigment cells after having penetrated the skin-layers above them.

"In view of all this a method that would clear the entire freckled area instead of attempting to destroy the freckles one by one is highly desirable.

"I have tried to work out a method that fulfills this condition. It should remove freckles at one sitting from a large area, for instance, the entire face or half an arm, regardless of density. The removal should produce lasting results; it should not disturb normal pigmentation of the skin; it should not result in injury, either immediate or remote.

"I do not consider the details of my method ripe for publication, but wish to give an account of merely a few of my experiments in this direction.

"One patient was a twenty-year-old red-haired girl, having a densely freckled upper left arm and back. The area from which the freckles have been removed and the color and lustre of the skin are the same as the surface where the patient had no freckles originally. There is not the slightest trace of a scar or atrophy of the skin. This area differs from the surrounding area only in that it is devoid of freckles. Since the treatment, my patient went swimming and rowing steadily through three summers without using any means of protection from the sunshine or any creams for the purpose.

"The defreckled areas on the skin of another patient are practically identical with those of the case just described. The skin of this patient was treated four months ago. Notwithstanding the fact that during the past summer she exposed herself to the sun a great deal, not a single freckle has returned on the areas of skin from which the pigment spots were removed."

Electric Mirrors for Hand-bags

HAND-BAGS these days are taking on more and more "modern improvements." Among the very latest of these additions is an electrically lighted mirror to catch the eyes of the feminine world.

The mirror is centered in one of the partitions of the bag, as shown. Two tiny electric light bulbs are placed on each side of the mirror, current being supplied by small dry cells which are cleverly concealed.

The mirror is lighted by a tiny switch. The two bulbs furnish sufficient light so that no corner is too dark to which the fair owner may repair for putting on her make-up.

Another convenience that is installed in the newest models of hand-bags is a small clock which enables the owner, while carrying her hand-bag, to ascertain the time as easily as glancing at a wrist-watch.

The Newest Model of Hand-Bag Which Has an Electrically Lighted Mirror to Facilitate Putting on the Make-up in the Dark.

A Curious Chinese Pipe of Pine

Smoking a Chinese Pipe Carved From a Branch of Gnarled Pine as a Cure for Certain Diseases of the Lungs.

PIPES are a family heirloom in China, being handed down from father to son for generations. Some of these pipes form the strangest of Oriental curios, like, for example, the one pictured in the accompanying illustration.

This curiously carved pipe was skilfully carved from the branch of a gnarled pine.

Pipes like this one are not only used for smoking tobacco, but because of the nature of the wood, are believed to possess the power of curing certain diseases of the lungs.

The Belligerent Butterfly

The New England Buckeye Butterfly, Shown in Deadly Combat With a Wasp, Is Said to Be Capable of Killing Small Birds.

THERE is a new "killer of the wilds" abroad, but if you should meet him you would not fear for your life. You have, no doubt, frequently encountered this particular creature without in the least suspecting its murderous nature, for in no way does it suggest the "killer."

It remained for entomologists at Harvard University to reveal this innocent-looking creature in its true light. These scientists have listed the New England buckeye butterfly as the newest addition to the ranks of the killers. As proof of this claim there is presented a photograph of a butterfly locked in deadly combat with a wasp, the latter being the "under-dog."

The butterfly, according to the entomologists, is not only capable of doing wasps to death, but also can kill small birds. For a killer, however, the butterfly follows a very mild diet of nectar.

Origin of the Tomato

ALTHOUGH some authorities place the origin of the tomato in the second century, the history of this popular vegetable really begins with an English writer of the sixteenth century, John Gerard, whose "Herbal" still stands the test of time.

Gerard was a surgeon, who was born at Nantwich, Cheshire, but he lived in Holborn, London, where he had a large garden. He knew the tomato as the "Pomum amoris," deriving the name, no doubt, from the Italian "Pomi dei Mori," apples of the Moors. This became "Pommes d'amour" in France, and "Love apples" in England.

Tomatoes were eaten in Europe for at least a hundred years before Americans would let them come upon their tables.

Around the World in Sixty Seconds

THIS is the age of speed, a fact that the school children of Paris are made to understand in a unique manner when they study their lessons in geography actually by "living" their lessons in this subject.

Knowledge of the countries and peoples of the earth is no longer dug out of dry books, but is acquired by a trip around the world which can be accomplished in the amazingly short time of 60 seconds.

A Huge Globe Map of the Earth Encircled by a Spiral Stairway to Enable Child Students of Geography to Tour the World in a Minute.

When French school children study their geography they are conducted by their teacher to the great globe which is surrounded by the young students' spiral stairs. As dents mount the steps the teacher stops at various points in the trip around the world to tell interesting facts about the different countries and peoples.

Romance of the Oldest Wooden School-house

STILL standing, just within the city gates of the romantic old city of St. Augustine, Florida, is the oldest frame school-house in America. This interesting old building, within whose walls some of St. Augustine's citizens acquired the rudiments of an education, was built by Juan Genoply, one of three Minorcans who escaped from Governor Trumbull's colony at New Smyrna, and walked 70 miles through the wilderness to St. Augustine, to ask to be allowed to found a colony there. The house was built near the fort for protection.

The tiny wooden structure, flush with the narrow street, has solid wooden shutters, held back by wrought-iron shutter stops in the shape of shells. There is a wrought-iron knocker, and entering, the visitor finds the atmosphere of the school created by a group in the corner near the fireplace — wax figures of school master at his desk and a group of children sitting on rude wooden benches.

The first school master lived up stairs, with his brother, who is believed to have been a guard at the city gates.

St. Augustine is the oldest city in the United States. Florida was discovered in 1513 by Don Juan Ponce de Leon, in search for the fabled Fountain of Youth. Historical research has substantiated that Ponce de Leon came into the present harbor of St. Augustine, landed and took formal possession of the land, naming it Florida. About fifty years later, Pedro Menendez de Aviles, colonizer and explorer, founded on the site of a little Indian village the settlement which he named St. Augustine.

The ancient city gates, which have been photographed probably more than any other landmark in St. Augustine, stand sentinel in what is now the center of population of the city. Near the old city gates the visitor will find Fort Marion (Old Fort San Marco), built by the Spanish in the 17th century. It is near these two old landmarks that the oldest wooden school-house in the United States stands.

The garden of this old school-house also is a point of interest. In it are found gnarled fig trees, a rare frankincense tree, a chinaberry tree and pomegranate, banana, orange trees and flowering plants. An ivy vine which entirely covers the northern side of the house, is said to have come from the house of the brother of Alexander Dumas, who at one time lived near the school-house.

The garden walk is edged with coquina which came from the same quarry that provided the material for the fort.

The Oldest Wooden School-house in the United States, Which Was Built Over 300 Years Ago in Saint Augustine, Florida.

Need For Educational Exhibitions

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S NAGPUR SPEECH

In opening the All-India Educational Exhibition at Nagpur on Thursday, Prof. K.T. Shah said:—

The Exhibition is the more valuable in that it enforces the great truth, which is apt to be overlooked in these days, that all science and learning are one and indivisible; but that, because man's time on earth is limited; and because his capacity to acquire knowledge is also limited man has to devise some system of specialisation and co-ordination, some division of labour and co-operation in effort, which alone can guarantee the smooth and progressive conduct of modern society and its mechanical civilisation.

The fact, however, that we have constant spectacles of social malaise and economic disequilibrium; the phenomenon of growing unemployment often caused by technological improvements, mechanical inventions, or scientific advances, must inevitably suggest the utter lack of that solidarity and co-ordination which cannot but cast discredit on the religion of specialisation now most in fashion with a certain school of educationists. Whether or not, technically considered, Specialisation is desirable or otherwise, I feel certain that the Exhibition you have got together would present, not only concrete proof of the progress and achievements in all sciences, but also their mutual corelation and their common contribution to the alleviation of man's toil and ennobling of his life.

NECESSITY OF SUCH EXHIBITIONS.

Even technically considered, from the narrower standpoint of the professional educationist, and for the sole purpose of imparting knowledge effectively, the Exhibition of this kind has a utility, and a necessity, which is seldom appreciated by the old-fashioned educationist. Those who believed in learning by rote; and made teaching similar to driving nails in a wall by hammer strokes would perhaps never appreciate the change that has come over teaching methods. Knowledge that is merely abstract seldom impresses itself upon the faculty of the child or the youth, and therefore rarely remains longer in the mind than while the dread of the examination, and the help of the coach or crib enables it to be retained. Knowledge, on the other hand, which is imparted in a concrete manner, with definite visible proofs, which the learner can verify for himself, becomes part and parcel of the pupil's consciousness, and so firmly rooted in his mind, that it can never perish.

CONTRAST WITH OLDEN TIMES

Those of us, perhaps who have not yet passed the half century, may remember the hoary old method of our village schoolmasters, and hyde-bound professors, in imparting knowledge they considered essential for the large scale manufacture of the merely literate, or the clerical machine. Our class rooms in schooldays were innocent of apparatus, and would have laughed to scorn such devices as illuminated globes, special charts, lantern lectures, object drawings or experimental teaching.

Our ideas of teaching, its methods and devices, have so far changed as to make the pupil take a living interest in the world around him; and base all instruction so as to be confirmed by personal experience, or demonstrable by easy experiment.

An Exhibition of the kind we have shortly to see serves not only to collect together all the several instruments and devices of this more effective method of imparting instruction, but also serves to mark the progress made in any one of those by the experience or ingenuity of particular teachers. That is why such Exhibitions must be admitted to render a great service to the community.

COMBINATION OF THEORY AND PRACTICE

This combination of the theoretical with the practical in education necessarily helps to remove, or at least to minimise that main defect of our Indian system of education, which has often been urged against it; and which had certainly, until very recent times, rendered it less fruitful than it might have been. In all departments of learning which have a practical utility, the lack of opportunity for practical training in a workshop, or factory, or establishment concerned with that particular branch of knowledge, has rendered education in India, in all the useful arts at least, somewhat unreal. Our country is for no fault of ours, backward in modern industry, and deficient in all its accessories of equipment and organisation; and so opportunities of practical training are sadly lacking in many a department of education which to-day fails to make the contribution that may well be expected of it. Exhibitions like the one we have shortly to see do not, of course, remedy this central want of our country collectively. But they at least serve to draw the attention of the community and its leaders to the lack and defect; and thereby stimulate efforts to remedy the principal drawback, and so make the entire Educational system more useful and productive than it otherwise needs must be for lack of such opportunities.

UTILITY OF EXHIBITION.

You may ask me, indeed, with justification, what has this Exhibition got to do with such defect or shortcoming in our system of instruction. I fear we must be at total variance with one another, if your conception of the utility and value of such exhibitions differs so materially from mine, that you do not perceive the obvious connection between the Exhibition and the wastage in our educational system. The utility of the Exhibition lies in its concrete, visible, unmistakable presentment of the methods and devices of education, which are calculated to make it more immediately productive, or fruitful in the immediate objective. If we have to face the phenomenon of such colossal wastage, we must be lacking in men, or defective in methods. The Exhibition would serve to point out the availability of methods and devices which would guarantee us the best results. It is, then, either the men or the money needed to give effect to these methods that we are most badly in need of; and the promoters of the Exhibition, like every other thoughtful citizen, must see to it that the latest devices and the most fruitful methods are accessible to all who are entrusted with the solemn task of educating the youth of this country.

NO FOREIGN MADE ARTICLES.

One other shortcoming, as it seems to me, is that even in our educational paraphernalia, we still depend a great deal on foreign supply, rather than on home manufacture. Our Libraries are stocked with works of foreign authors and of foreign publication; our laboratories have to be equipped from foreign sources with apparatus as well as material, our museums, even when they exhibit our domestic products, are arranged on foreign ideas. But, without emphasising improperly the need of domestic supply of such essential requisites of our entire system of public instruction, I might yet urge, our lag in this department of producing all the material, accessories and requirements of education in every stage needs to be made up at the earliest moment possible; and that efforts must be directed, immediately and scientifically, to provide, within a measurable time all these requirements from local sources.

A batch of about 40 students, belonging to the Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore, paid a one-day visit to Jaipur.

LIBERALS' GREETINGS TO CONGRESS

(Continued from page 16).

cluded relief to agriculturists, to landless labourers and urban workers and the educated unemployed; the extension of nationalisation in certain directions; legislation for securing fair conditions of life and fair distribution of profits to labour; and taxation as an instrument for securing social justice and redressing inequalities in the distribution of wealth.

SIR M. V. JOSHI SPEAKS OUT

"Even Our Own Descendants Are In Opposite Camp

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

In the course of his speech, Sir M.V. Joshi, as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Liberal Federation made a survey of the situation arising from the New Constitution and pleaded for fresh blood and re-orientation of policy to capture the imagination of the younger generation. He concluded:—

"The Liberal party cannot, it appears to me, hope to continue its existence or secure a following unless it is a force in the politics of the country, and a great deal of political importance will, in the near future, naturally, attach to the people who will enter the Councils and deal with Provincial and National matters. In Bombay Sir Cowasji Jehangir may succeed on the Liberal ticket, but I reckon this is rather due to his personal influence and his being a man of integrity and character than to his status as a party representative.

"He may succeed whatever his label, but in other provinces, I seriously doubt if Liberals as such will be elected to the Councils and get a chance to serve their country or promote its interests. In these provinces Liberals who survive as party men are physically incompetent to challenge an election and there is scarcely an accession of new blood in the party, which can fight an election or has the financial support to attempt it. Even our own descendants are in the opposite camp. Unless propaganda, active and incessant, party backing and party funds are made available, no Liberal can succeed in these provinces and the other political parties in the province will naturally get an advantage against representatives of such a party. They may not find us sufficiently strong even to seek our co-operation."

JAIPUR POLO MATCH

(From Our Correspondent).

JAIPUR, (By Mail).

It is understood that February 12 has been fixed for the inauguration match on the Jaipur Polo Grounds in New Delhi, between the Viceroy's team and the Maharaja of Jaipur's team.

His Highness's team will be composed of Raj Kumar Pirthi Singh of Baria, Rao Raja Hanut Singh of Jodhpur, Rao Raja Abbey Singh of Jodhpur and the Maharaja of Jaipur, while the Viceroy's team is expected to consist of Capt. C. Pert, P. B. Sanger, Capt. Roarke and Col. Atkinson.

REBUILDING OF QUETTA

Govt. Appoint Two Committees For Constructional Work

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27.

A resolution by the Government on the re-building of Quetta at the same site, announces the appointment of two Standing Committees to supervise the carrying out of the building programme.

The first, known as the Central Quetta Reconstruction Committee will be constituted at the headquarters of the Government of India and will, for the present be composed of the following:

CHAIRMAN:—Quarter Master-General in India.

MEMBERS:—Foreign Secretary, Chief Commissioner of Railways, Chief Engineer of Central Public Works Department, Engineer-in-Chief of Army Headquarters and Financial Adviser of the Military Finance Branch.

The Officer of Army Headquarters will be appointed as Secretary by the Chairman.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

The Second Committee known as the Local Quetta Reconstruction Committee will be constituted at Quetta as follows:—

CHAIRMAN:—General Officer Commanding in Baluchistan District.

VICE CHAIRMAN:—Deputy Agent to Governor-General in Baluchistan, while that post lasts, and subsequently the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner of Baluchistan.

MEMBERS:—The Chief Engineer of Western Command D. A. and Q. M. G. or their representatives of Western Command; Senior Medical Officer (Civil), a representative of the North Western Railway and a representative of the Finance Department of Government of India, Secretary of the Military Accounts Department and Officer-in-charge of Reconstruction Accounts.

The primary concern of both the committees will be the execution of a programme of the official reconstruction both in Quetta and other towns in the earthquake area, but Government of India may delegate special powers to the Finance Department representative as such additional powers are necessary to expedite the progress of work.

The initiative for submitting the plans, etc., will rest with the Local Committee. The Central Committee will keep in touch with the Government of India.

The resolution adds finally that when clearance of city has proceeded well enough to make plans for private reconstruction Government of India will consider further means for consultation with non-official opinion in the carrying out of the work.—United Press.

All-India Dramatic Contest

BENARES (By Mail.)

The Publicity Officer, writes:—

The 2nd All-India Dramatic Contest organised by the Benares Hindu University Dramatic Society will be held on Saturday, the 18th January, 1936, and not in the month of December as announced before. The contest is open to all the educational institutions of India, Burma and Ceylon. There is no entry fee for the contest. Those intending to compete should correspond with the Secretary and should send their names giving full particulars so as to reach him before 6th January, 1936.

NEW JUDGE FOR KATHIAWAD

Western India States Agency Appointments

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT (By Mail.)

According to the Western India States Agency Gazette the services of Mr. G. H. Gugguli, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Sholapur, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as District and Sessions Judge, Kathiawar, vice, Mr. P. N. Moos, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Kewalram C. Oza has been appointed temporary Deputy Political Agent for two months with head-quarters at Wadhwan Civil Station.

Mr. Ambashanker Premshanker Trivedi, Karbhari in the Vithalgadh Taluka has reverted to Agency service from 10th December, 1935, and is granted four months leave on average, pay followed by leave on half average pay upto an inclusive of 4th December, 1936. Preparatory to retirement.

Mr. Jaisukhlal H. Buch, Babra Thandar, is appointed Karbhari in Vithalgadh Taluka vice Mr. A. P. Trivedi retiring.

Students' Conference At Rajkot

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT (By Mail)

Rajkot Students' Union held two conferences at Rajkot Miss Cohoun, Principal of the Mission Girls' school and Miss S. A. Pai, Lady Superintendent of Sheth G. T. High School for Girls, respectively, presiding.

Rao Saheb M. M. Dwivedi, retired Agency Educational officer, dwelt on the merits of a hostel life where students come in contact with all kinds of students and get a training in independence and ideal living.

Mr. Gajanand Joshi, the famous Kathiawar Educationist stressed the usefulness of co-education.

The President expressed great satisfaction at the way she came in contact with Indian students' life. She added that though she knew nothing of the Indian Hostel life, she would take the first chance to know everything about it.

At the second conference the president, Miss Pai, urged them to become fearless impressed upon them the usefulness of a healthy student life and nobility of character.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN JAIPUR

(From Our Correspondent).

JAIPUR, (By Mail).

Rai Bahadur Pt. Daya Ram Sahini, who was recently appointed the director of Archaeology and Historical Research in Jaipur, has commenced regular work at Bairath.

The Pandawa brothers of ancient Indian history, are stated to have obtained shelter during the last days of their exile in the palace of King Virat which is believed to be situated in the modern village of Bairath. The place is also said to have figured prominently in the war of the Mahabharat. Important discoveries, throwing light on the history of India 5,000 years ago, are reported to have been made by the department, and it is expected that further researches and excavations will result in interesting revelations.

Bairath is situated on the new road running from Jaipur to Delhi.

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

(SUNDAY EDITION)

NOVEMBER Lucky Numbers

"We have purchased the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition Copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of November.

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863972 Rs. 10.
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C/o Francis Moses George
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881101 Rs. 10
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POLITICS TABOOED

Revised Rules For Conduct Of Govt. Servants

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27.

The "Gazette of India" publishes revised rules relating to the conduct of Government servants. They fall under several headings which include gifts, gratuities, rewards, public demonstrations in their honour, leading and borrowing, buying and selling of houses and other valuable property, holding or acquiring immovable property, promotion and management of companies, private trade or employment, anonymous publication of documents and communications to press, public speeches, etc.

BAN ON POLITICS.

On the question of participating in politics and elections the rule says "Subject to any general or special order of the Local Government, no Government servant shall take part in, subscribe in aid of, or assist in any way the political movement in India or relating to Indian affairs. The expression "political movement" includes any movement or activities tending directly or indirectly to excite disaffection against, or to embarrass the Government as by Law established and to promote feelings of hatred or enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects, or to disturb public peace.

It is provided "inter-alia" that all Government servants are to use their best endeavours to discourage the tender of gifts and if the Local Government so requires the gift shall be returned to the donor.

MEDICAL COUNCIL FOR INDORE

Vaidyas And Hakims To Be Elected To The Body

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, (By Mail).

At the Winter Session of the Indore Legislative Council, which adjourned the other day, the Indore Medical Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, was passed. The Bill which aims at proper control of medical practitioners in the State, provides for a Medical Council consisting of 11 members with the I. G. of Hospitals as the President. Two members will be elected by registered medical practitioners in the state service and two will be elected from among those residing and practising in Indore City; two Vaidyas and one Hakim will be elected and the remaining three will be nominated by the Prime Minister of whom one shall be a Vaidya and one a Hakim.

The Medical Council will be empowered to refuse registration or recognition to any practitioner coming within the meaning of the term. Persons whose names are not registered with the newly constituted Council shall not be allowed to practise in the State.

MASS MARRIAGE IN CANTON

79 Couples Participate In First Ceremony

CANTON, Dec. 2.

The first mass marriage ceremony in the city was formally held at the auditorium of the Municipal Government Hall yesterday at 2 p. m. 79 couples participated and it was officiated by Mr. Chang Chuen-fung, Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs. The Hall was decorated with flowers and it was crowded with representatives of government organs and relatives of the couples. A marriage certificate was awarded to each of the couples who were also given advice by Mr. Chang following which a speech was delivered by Mr. Lin Kok-choi, Director of the Bureau of Land. The ceremony was not finished until 4 p.m.

It is also learned that a moving picture film of the ceremony was made by a certain film company and it will be shown at various theatres soon.—"Canton Daily Sun."

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF GIRL

Three Youths Arrested At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27.

A sensational arrest of three Bengali youths has been made at Lucknow to-day by the local police.

It is alleged that the youths abducted a girl belonging to a respectable family in Benares. The girl was brought to Lucknow some time past and was kept under closed doors. The neighbours suspecting the movements of the youths kept a close watch and informed the police, who raided the house in the night and rescued the girl.—United Press.

Alleged Arms-Smuggler's Arrest

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

Rai Saheb Pearay Shanker, City Deputy Superintendent of Police, accompanied by some other officers, arrested an alleged habitual arms-smuggler this evening under dramatic circumstances.

The party getting information lay in ambush and arrested the man in an "ekka" before the Alfred Park Gate.

A five chambered unlicensed revolver and ammunition were recovered and the man was taken into custody.

Holkar's Donation To Sahitya Sammelan

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, (By Mail).

The Maharaja of Indore has given as donation one building worth Rs. 25,000 for the Marathi Sahitya Sammelan.

NOVA PILBEAM AS PETER PAN

(Right) Miss Nova Pilbeam (as "Peter Pan") showing the London children how to fly for the play on Boxing Day. Nova is the much talked about girls film star and is now jumping into fame. (Left) London school-children at Bertram Mills' Circus at Olympia.

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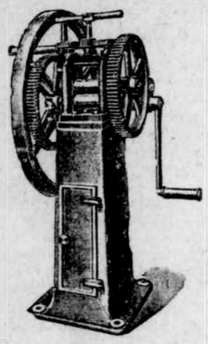
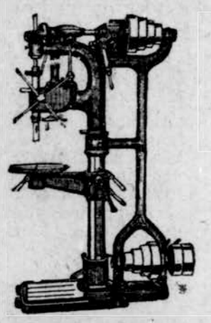
"London" Lathes.
Screw Cutting and Spinning
LATHES.

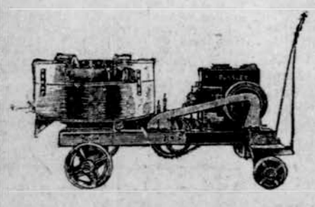


Goldsmith's Sheet and Wire Rolling Mills.

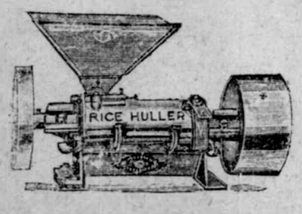
BELTINGS.



Drilling Machines.



Portable Mortar Mill.



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USERS'
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Crossley oil Engines:—
Results prove that quality pays.
Easy to manage and very efficient.
Has given every satisfaction.

The finest recommendation:—
REPEAT ORDERS.

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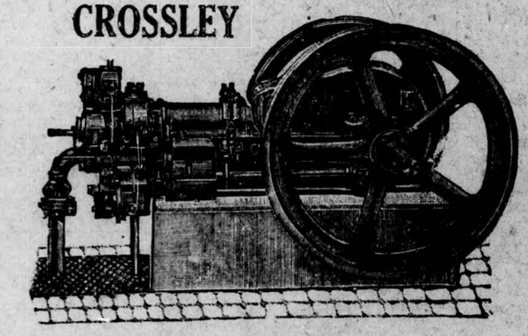
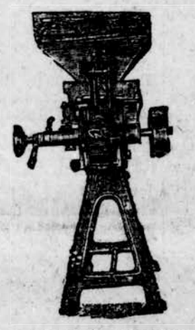


Highest Grade Oil Engine in the world.

USERS'
OPINION

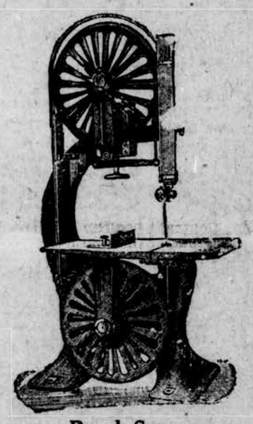
Crossley oil Engines:—
Results prove that quality pays.
Extremely economical to run.
The fuel consumption is low.

The finest recommendation:—
REPEAT ORDERS.

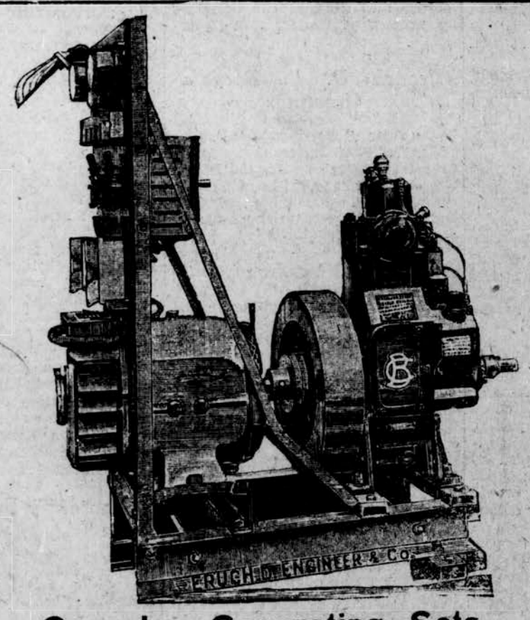


GRINDING MILLS—
LANGAA.
Made in Denmark

Woodworking Machinery.



Band Saws.



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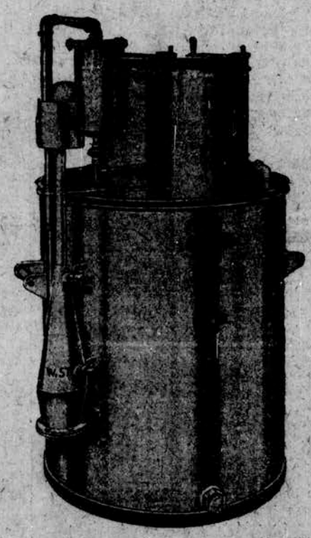
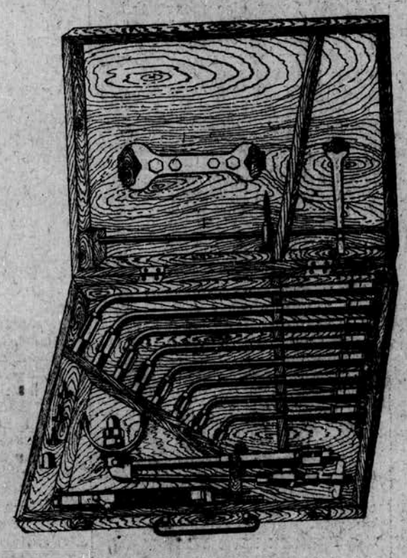
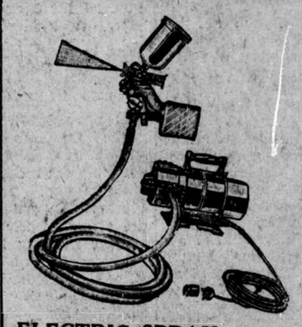




OXY ACETYLENE WELDING PLANTS.



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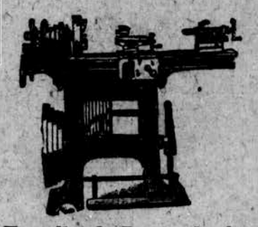
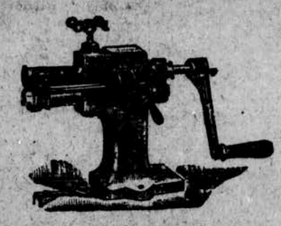
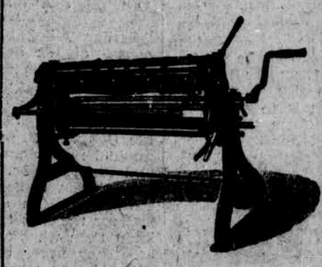
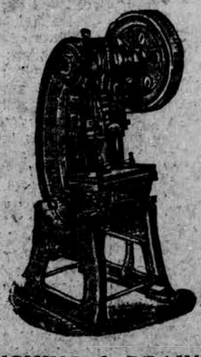


Treadle & Power Lathes





German Tinsmith
Machinery.



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Swaraj Must Bring Freedom For Poor

Sardar Patel Expounds Congress Ideals

Congress Has Brought Political Consciousness To The People

(Continued from page 16).

served in Calcutta in a spirit of harmony and dignity in her befitting traditions.

A huge public meeting was held at Shraddhanand Park in Central Calcutta under the presidency of Mr. Hardayal Nag, at which Babu Rajendra Prasad's message to the Nation was read out. Prominent among those who participated were Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, ex-president of the Congress, Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta, Mr. Kiron Sankar Roy, Sreemati Urmila Devi, Deshabandhu Das's sister, Mr. Surendra Mohan Moitra, Working Committee Member, Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, member-in-charge of the Bengal Provincial Congress.—United Press.

AT INDORE

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, Dec. 28.

A Prabhat Pheri procession was taken through the main streets of the city this morning, and the National Flag was hoisted by Shreemati Rukamani Bai Sharma before a distinguished gathering at the Mend Mondolia Dharamshala.

The city has been decorated with flags and gates. In the evening a big public meeting was held in the Bajajkhana Chowk. There will be also illuminations. Great enthusiasm prevails.

AT NASIK

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Dec. 28.

Enthusiastic participation of all classes especially Harijans marked the Jubilee celebrations here. A large procession was taken out this evening in a mass meeting on the river bank.

INDIA'S DESTINY THROUGH SOUL POWER

Tagore's Jubilee Greetings To Rajen Babu

SANTINIKETAN, Dec. 27.

Poet Tagore has sent to-day the following message to Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, on the occasion of the Congress Golden Jubilee celebrations:

"My warmest greetings on the happy occasion of the Golden Jubilee celebrations. The destiny of India has chosen for its ally the power of soul and not that of muscle. She is to raise the history of man from the muddy level of physical conflicts to a higher moral altitude."—United Press.

A SOURCE OF INSPIRATION

Women's Part In Freedom Movement

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

"Women understand the principles underlying the fight for freedom more than men, as they are bound by shackles forged by men besides the common national shackles," declares Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a message addressed to the Joyti Sangha Women's Association on the occasion of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Congress.

He adds that the part which women have played in the fight for freedom is a source of inspiration. India's future is dependent more on her daughters than on her sons. The place which women occupy in a nation is a true barometer of National progress.—A. P.

IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

The national flag flying over the Bradlaugh Hall where Congress meetings take place and a few Congressmen going round selling flags are the only outward manifestations of the Congress Jubilee celebrations in Lahore, other public functions and processions having been cancelled following the order under Section 144 now in force here.

It is estimated that 10,000 flags have so far been sold in Lahore alone.—A. P.

CELEBRATIONS IN BURMA

RANGOON, Dec. 28.

The Congress Golden Jubilee celebrations commenced this morning with the hoisting of the national flag. In the afternoon a mammoth procession paraded the streets, while in the evening a mass meeting held under the chairmanship of Mr. Gangasingh, M. L. C., President B. P. C. C. concluded the celebrations. Speakers included Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, M. L. C. and U. Paw Tun.—A. P.

MOTILAL MEMORIAL UNVEILED

AGRA CITY, Dec. 28.

The Congress Golden Jubilee was celebrated here very enthusiastically.

The opening ceremony of Motilal Memorial was performed by Acharya Jugal Kishore of Brandaban and Rajenbabu's message to nation was read out.—United Press.

Sikh Nationalists Greet Congress

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.

The following resolution passed unanimously at a recent meeting of the Sikh Nationalist Party, Bombay, has been received by the A.I.C.C.:—

"The Sikh Nationalist Party, Bombay, extends to the Indian National Congress its felicitations on the completion of the fiftieth year of its noble and inspiring existence and places on record its appreciation of the invaluable contribution made by the Congress in the field of political, economic and social progress of the motherland, and of its ardous and constant efforts in awakening the National consciousness and developing the spirit of service and sacrifice in the people."—United Press.

SARDAR PATEL ON CONGRESS IDEAL

Swaraj Must Mean Freedom For Masses

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the course of his speech, addressing the mammoth public meeting on Saturday evening in celebration of the Congress Golden Jubilee, said that on this historic occasion, the Congress President's message would be read out in every nook and corner of India. Fifty years ago in this very Sacred Place (G. T. Pathashala) the country's leaders met for the first time. They never knew then what their Ideal would be. They never could have imagined as to what would be the position of the Organisation that they were starting on that day. They also possibly could not guess as to the state of the country after fifty years. Now, to-day, after fifty years, the Indian National Congress had become the biggest National Organisation in the Country, and it was but natural that the people of the country should evince great joy and enthusiasm. The awakening due to the Congress during the last fifty years could be witnessed by anybody. It was everywhere. It had spread to Cities, Towns and villages. Many Critics had been asked as to what the Congress had achieved during the last fifty years of its existence. Politicians in and out of the Congress, people and leaders who were working for the freedom of the Country in different ways and by pursuing different paths were agreed on one point, and that was that the Congress has been responsible for the political awakening of the people of India. Fifty years ago, the leaders had not any definite goal. After slow progress, it was at Calcutta that the revered Grand Old Man, Dadabhai Nowroji that gave the Country the great word "Swaraj" and said that the Goal of Indians was Swaraj, and they should fight for that end.

Continuing Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that Lokamanya Tilak, who breathed his last in Bombay, passed away uttering the words "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it." After that Mahatma Gandhi became the leader of the Congress. He took up the thread where it had been left, and gave a weapon to the Congress to fight for its goal. It was at Lahore that the Congress consistent with its previous demands passed a resolution demanding complete Independence for India. To-day everyone was agreed as to what the Goal of India was. No one disputed that question, though all were not agreed on the methods. When Mahatma Gandhi threw out a challenge to the Government from the Ahmedabad Congress in 1921, there was complete concord and brotherly feeling between the two great communities of India, the Hindus and the Mussalmans. In reference to the struggle then, a wise Governor of Bombay (Lord Lloyd) had said that "we were within an inch of success." People might criticise about what the Congress had done during the past five years. They might say that the last five years' struggle had not lead the country anywhere. But the speaker was convinced that if the people outside India had come to know the Congress and if that body had gained the respect of the people all over the world, then it was due to the past five years' struggle.

IN FREEDOM'S BATTLE.

Continuing the Sardar hoped that on an unique occasion like the Golden Jubilee people should forget their differences and make a resolve that they will sink their differences and join together to fight for the freedom of the country. In the onward march of the nation towards the cherished Goal of Complete Independence, incidents like the one at Calcutta were impediments. It should be the aim of all Indians, to whatever community they might belong to attain unity, bring about brotherly feeling between individuals and thus fight shoulder to shoulder for the freedom of the country.

ABROAD AND IN JAIL.

Concluding the Sardar said that Swaraj which is to be attained should be such which would give bread and clothing to the starving millions of India; if not Swaraj, would be of no use. On the unique occasion of the Golden Jubilee, it was a matter of sorrow that many of the Congress workers and leaders were not present to participate in the celebrations. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs. Kamala Nehru were abroad, the latter being seriously ill. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was still in jail.

WOMEN'S MESSAGE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who spoke next, in the course of her Urdu speech said that after the inspiring messages that had been read out, there was no need for her to say anything. But she was there to give the message on behalf of the women of India to the people of India. If to-day the Congress was celebrating its Golden Jubilee, it did not mean that it was celebrating its achievements. It meant that the Congress was remembering what had been done by those Congressmen and patriots, many of whom were not alive, to build up the Congress and how the Congress had developed from what it was to what it is to-day. The celebration was also meant to recollect the sacrifices and services rendered by thousands and thousands of men, women and children during the past fifty years.

FIFTY YEARS AFTER

She hoped that within the coming fifty years, the Congress, through the sacrifice, service and strenuous work of the people would achieve complete Independence for the Country. Fifty years ago, a band of Indians, Hindus, Muslims, and Christians under the leadership of Mr. A. O. Hume tried to organise a body, with India's liberation as its goal. Then those people could sit in a small hall like the Gokuldas Tejpal Hostel Hall, but to-day, there was not a single hall in the whole of the Country which could hold the people attending the Session of the Indian National Congress. Fifty years ago, there were 70 people in the Congress and to-day 70,000 were attending the Sessions of the Congress and she hoped that within the coming fifty years, there would 70 lakhs of people assembling at the Congress Session.

FREE IN FIVE YEARS.

Continuing Mrs. Naidu said that the message of the women of India was that their blood, their heart, their soul and their love were crying out that India should be liberated. They asked the people of India to redeem India of her slavery. She felt sure that if people could organise and unite, India would be a free country within five years. Five years of intense work would see India an Independent Country, when Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis and Christians could assemble and raise with one voice the slogan "Bharat-mata-ki-jai."

The meeting terminated, after Mrs. Naidu's speech when Mr. K. F. Nariman had garlanded Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mrs. Naidu and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

The termination of the meeting was the signal for a rush and crush of the people to get out as soon as possible. It was a task for the volunteers to control them, and it took nearly an hour for the last man in the meeting to leave the place.

BARODA "EN FETE" FOR JUBILEE

G. O. M. Of Gujarat Presides Over Commemoration Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Dec. 28.

Under the auspices of the Congress Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee at a public meeting held this evening at the Azadbag, Mr. Abbas Tyabjee presiding, Dr. Hariprasad Desai of Ahmedabad recounted briefly the history of the last fifty years' services rendered and sacrifices undergone by personages under the banner of the Congress in the struggle for Swarajya and paid glorious tribute to Hume and others. Many streets in the City were illuminated.

To-day under the auspices of the Sahitya Sabha Dr. Hariprasad explained the task before the ensuing Sahitya Parishad to be held at Ahmedabad under Gandhiji's presidentship.

SACRIFICE, KEY TO SWARAJ

Tandon's Message To U. P. Villagers

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

As part of the Congress Jubilee celebrations Allahabad Congressmen will address meetings in villages of Allahabad District.

Babu Purushottamdas Tandon accompanied by some Congress workers addressed the first meeting of villagers at Karma to-day. Congress Flag was hoisted and flag song was sung. Babu Purushottamdas explained the aims of the Congress. He told the villagers that the winning of freedom rested on their own shoulders, neither Gandhiji nor any other great man could give freedom to them. Sacrifice was the way and key to Swaraj.

The village bazar was decorated with Congress Flags.

ALL-PARTY CELEBRATIONS IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Dec. 28.

Great enthusiasm was shown in the city to-day in the celebration of the Congress Golden Jubilee and Id Mubarak. A largely attended procession started from the Congress office at 4 p.m. headed by a pair of volunteers on horseback carrying a large Congress tri-colour, passed through the principal streets and reached Idgah Maidan where a public meeting was held addressed by prominent leaders both Hindu and Muslim, Congressmen as well as non-congressmen.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, President, District Congress Committee, tracing the history of the Congress emphasised that the Congress was not sectarian or communal in outlook but was the creation and property of all communities witnessed by its numerous presidents belonging to all communities. He read a message from Babu Rajendra Prasad.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta declared his fervent prayer was that the sons and daughters of the soil should dedicate themselves to the service of their motherland.

Sheikh Abdul Majid had not the slightest doubt that the Congress was the only organisation in the country in which Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Parsis could meet on a footing of equality. Muslims had made equal sacrifices with Hindus as evidenced by Khan Abdul Gaffur Khan. He assured his listerners he would co-operate in any activity sponsored by the Congress for achieving India's goal.

Mr. Raisali, President, Provincial Khilafat Committee, spoke in the same strain urging the need for Hindu-Muslim unity which alone could bring them Swaraj.

Dr. Choithram, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee, in a moving speech pointed out how the serious side of the Congress work had only been suspended. The Jubilee celebrations would indicate it was quite alive and active.

Swami Govindanand declared that the Congress was indestructible.—A. P.

POOR FEEDING ON JUBILEE DAY

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

The Jubilee day's programme ended successfully with a largely attended public meeting to-night at Tilak Ghat where the Congress President's message was read by Mr. Satyamurthi who presided Mr. Satyamurti observed that the Congress was not merely a political organisation but the greatest institution in all respects representing all classes and creeds. He urged the Government to make peace with Gandhiji who would be always willing to accept a reasonable settlement.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar exhorted the people to carry out the Congress programme and urged the need for discipline and solidarity in Congress ranks.

A public meeting held at the High Court Beach under the auspices of the Andhra Congress Committee, Mr. Nageswar Rao, M.L.A., presiding. Passed a resolution assuring the Congress President that Madras citizens would stand loyally by the Congress in its fight for freedom.

Mr. Satyamurthi, President, Tamil Nad Congress, welcoming Members of all parties at a social held at the Congress House this afternoon hoped this social reunion would lead to greater reunion in all other spheres.

Sir M. Ramchandra Rao, Jamal Mahomed, Janab Yakub Hasan and Abdul Hamid Khan, Mayor, were among other speakers who stressed the need for unity of all parties and classes in the country for national advancement. About 5,000 poor were fed in various places in the city and sweets were distributed to school children.—A. P.

EX-MINISTER OF KOLHAPUR UNFURLS FLAG

(From A Correspondent).

BELGAUM, Dec. 28.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, led the Prabhat Pheri to-day. Diwan Bahadur Lathe unfurled the National Tri-Colour and said, the work done by the Congress within the last fifty years may not so much appeal to some because the work ahead is tremendous. Yet the Congress has done much for the welfare of the Nation irrespective of caste and colour.

Memorial For Dharasana Martyr

(From A Correspondent)

BULSAR, Dec. 28.

Bulsar observed the Jubilee celebrations in a befitting manner.

The most important item today is the erection of a "Smarak" of Mr. Bhai Lalbhai of Kaira who laid down his life at Dharasana in the first Civil Disobedience movement in 1930.

"Tej" Congress Jubilee Number

We have received a copy of the Congress Jubilee Number of "Tej", the well-known Urdu Weekly of Delhi. The number contains contributions on the history and work of the Congress by prominent leaders and publicists.

Broach D. L. Board's Greetings

(From A Correspondent).

Mr. Haribhai Jhaverbhai Amin, President, District Local Board, Broach has sent the Board's felicitations to the president, Indian National Congress, on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee.

At Khandwa

(From A Correspondent.)

By Mail.

Khandwa town observed with great eclat a three day Congress Jubilee from 26th to 28th December.

Cr. L. A. ACT FOR ANGUL

B. And O. Govt.'s Notification

PATNA. Dec. 28.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Angul Laws Regulations, 1913, the Local Government declare that the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1935, shall be in force in the district of Angul with effect from the date of this notification.—United Press.

Champaran Political Conference

MOTIHARI, Dec. 28.

The Champaran District Political Conference will be held at Raxaul on January 9 and 10 next.

As the meeting of the Working Committee of the Behar Provincial Congress Committee will also be held at Raxaul on January 10, it is understood that almost all Congress leaders of Behar will attend the Conference.

It is expected that Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, will also grace the occasion with his presence.—United Press.

NEW F. R. C. P.s

12 Candidates Out Of 54 Declared Successful At Calcutta Exam.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

Out of the 54 students from different parts of India who appeared for the Royal College of Surgeons of England Primary Examination which terminated here yesterday, the following 12 have passed the examination:—

Anil Krishna Barat (Carmichael College, Calcutta), Umesh Chandra Chakraborty (M.B., Calcutta), Manubhai Ranchhodji Desai (M. B., B.S., Bombay), Sudhanshu Mohan Ghosh (M.B., Calcutta), Panavelil Thomas Joseph (M.B., B.S., Madras), Srikrishna (M.B., B.S., Lucknow), Puzhankara Ananda Kumar Menon (Madras Medical College), Udipi Mohan Rao (Madras Medical College) Ponneri Ramchander (Madras Medical College), Epic Ronald Francis Rebello (Madras Medical College), Yadav Mahadeo Subhedar (M.B., B.S., Bombay), and Vellore Ratnam Thayumanaswami (M.B. B.S., Madras).

Professor and Mrs. G. A. Buckmaster left for Rangoon to-day, while Mr. G. F. Gordon-Taylor and Mr. Horace H. Rew leave for London by air on December 30.—A.P.

CONGRESSMAN TO GO ON FAST?

Sequel To Opposition To Entry Of Harijan Boys In Gymnasium

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 29.

According to "Sandesh," a local daily, Mr. Lajpat Rai Varma, President of the Vagra Taluka Congress Committee, has undertaken to fast for 21 days on account of the opposition of some prominent Caste Hindus to the admission of Harijan boys in the local gymnasium, as a result of which Caste Hindu boys have boycotted the gymnasium.—A.P.

REFORMS' GIFT TO U. P.

Number Of Districts To Be Reduced As Economy Measure

LUCKNOW, Dec. 28.

As a result of the coming Reforms, it is now definite that the Provincial Government are going to abolish some of the districts in the United Provinces as a measure of economy. This has caused wide-spread dissatisfaction in the affected areas.

Reports are pouring in from these districts of protest meetings and 'hartals.'—United Press.

CANE-GROWERS HOLD ON

Strikers Appoint Negotiator

PATNA, Dec. 28.

Cane-growers' strike in the South Bihar Sugar Mills at Bihta is still continuing.

A mass meeting of the Kisans was held at Bihta under the presidentship of Swami Sahajanand. Pandit Ramkrishna Benipuri, Dr. Shetty and Awadeshwar Prasad Singh addressed the meeting.

The meeting authorised Swami Sahajanand Saraswati as the sole negotiator on behalf of the Kisans, whereupon the Swami formed a committee of the strikers with himself as President and Babu Ganga Saran Singh and Shyamnandan Singh as Secretaries.—United Press.

Delegates To Excluded Areas Conference

DALTONGANJ, Dec. 28.

A public meeting, attended by representatives from all over the district, was held in Sahitya Samaj Hall to elect delegates to the Excluded Areas Conference to be held in January next at Chatra. Rai Saheb K. N. Dutt presided.

Aborigines and non-aborigines were nominated to represent the district in the said Conference.—United Press.

Precautions For Viceregal Train

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 28.

It is reliably understood that Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon will pass through Jubbulpore 'en route' to Baroda on January 4.

In the meantime the Government, and Railway and Civil Police are busy in taking every precautionary measure to make the passage of the Viceregal special train safe.—United Press.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6).

doubtedly be challenged for such an outrageous plan, contrary to the election pledge for the independence of Abyssinia given by the National Government. They knew that in their constituencies the branches of the League of Nations Union and other anti-Fascist organisations would carry such propaganda against the sitting members as successfully to destroy their political prestige and moral standing. M. Laval in the meanwhile, hastily got his policy endorsed by the French Chamber by a narrow majority by arguing that the Plan was approved by the British Cabinet and its rejection would be considered as an insult to British judgment. The French position instead of helping Sir Samuel Hoare aroused further anger in British circles among all political parties.

A Lesson For Sir Samuel Hoare

During the negotiations Sir Samuel Hoare was no doubt acting with the confidence and the knowledge that he was following the wishes of his Cabinet colleagues. He was at the same time considerably misguided by the autocratic powers that he had enjoyed and exercised on the India question when he was holding the Indian portfolio. It must be remembered that for four long years he had learnt to defy public opinion in India. He had even pompously boasted that in drafting the Indian constitutional reforms he allowed Indian public opinion to bark whilst his caravan was passing. Thus he had forgotten the art of respecting or fearing public opinion in his own country. He had to make a surrender and run away from his caravan. He has left the Foreign Office with tears in his eyes. India is thus avenged by Abyssinia. From the explanation that he offered to his colleagues in the Commons from a seat in the third row below the gangway we gather another impression of this former Secretary of State for India. There was another fatal experience of Sir Samuel Hoare. Mr. Winston Churchill and his colleagues had alleged in the same House that Sir Samuel Hoare had dictated to the Indian Princes on the question of Indian constitutional reforms and had asked them to follow a certain course by secret telegraphic pressure. Poor Sir Samuel Hoare tried a similar game with the King of Abyssinia, who threw his telegraphic admonition into the waste paper basket and declared that Abyssinia was prepared to die if Britain and the League of Nations had decided to betray her. Thus the King of Abyssinia with his higher sense of self-respect taught to Sir Samuel Hoare a lesson which the Indian Princes, if Mr. Churchill's allegations were correct, failed to teach him.

In Tears

At the end of his speech on Thursday afternoon Sir Samuel Hoare is reported to have had tears rolling down his pale cheeks when he uttered the followng fateful words in announcing his resignation personally. He said: "It is essential that the Foreign Secretary, more than any other Minister, should have the approval of his fellow-countrymen." The tears that spread over his face were perhaps the token of inner remorse for his having framed the Indian constitution, in which he has given the sole control of the foreign affairs of India to the Viceroy in defiance of the disapproval and irrespective of the approval of the citizens of India.

Stupid Outcry

It has all along been the slippery talk of oil in connection with the Abyssinian war. The stoppage of oil, steel and coal would have long ago stopped all possibilities of Italian aeroplanes murdering anybody and Italian ships bombarding other nation's ships or towns. But the oil kings and their Press agents started the ridiculous story that Oil Sanctions meant War. Some of the misguided and addle-headed Socialists of Britain quickly fell into this trap. They wanted the world to believe that if Italy was deprived of coal and oil Italian ships and aeroplanes would continue to work without fuel and wage war on every body! In a last desperate attempt to save his face Sir Samuel Hoare repeated this stupid outcry in his speech in the Commons but it failed to impress anyone except the select few, whose cry is "peace at any price." If coal and oil were even now stopped from reaching Italy not only would the lives of Abyssinians be spared but all danger of war starting from the Italian centre would vanish. But it is these protectors of oil profiteers who are responsible for the continuance of war danger in the Mediterranean. The United States of America has long ago declared her policy to join the oil embargo and Germany and Japan have no oil of their own to supply it to Italy, if they did not first obtain it from Britain, America or the Soviet Union.

Untenable Argument

The second main argument of Sir Samuel Hoare was equally untenable. He almost echoed the argument of Mussolini and of Fascist journalists of Great Britain when he said that drastic economic sanctions would lead to war. If the League of Nations is thus prevented by the Mussolinis and the Hoares from taking collective military action, even if Italy attacked British ships, how can other nations be blamed for isolation of Britain in the event of attack by Italy? If the League would ask the nations which are its members to join in a common military defence under the Covenant against Italian attack every State will willingly respond. But Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Baldwin, M. Laval and the Press Lords have prevented the League from taking such collective action. Yet Sir Samuel Hoare wailed in the House that "not a ship, not aeroplane, not a soldier is moved by any other nation" when Britain alone mobilised her fleet in Alexandria and her soldiers in Egypt! Sir Samuel Hoare forgot that if any foreign Power were to send battleship in British controlled ports or were to send troops to British territory or in British controlled Egypt or Iraq without instructions from the League it would amount to an act of war against the British Empire. There was not one member in that House to ask the dejected Foreign Secretary if he would have tolerated the landing of a Spanish, Danish, French, Norwegian or a Soviet battalion in Egypt without any common understanding and instructions from the League. Although the House gave him generous indulgence by listening to his speech most attentively, one must say that Sir Samuel Hoare did not succeed in his attempt to defend a defenceless case. He undertook in vain to prove his fantasies and fallacies as facts and as realities which were not even upheld by his colleagues in the Cabinet.

Baldwin's Reputation Suffers

It is rather a strange coincidence that towards the close of his last Ministry, Mr. Stanley Baldwin had to get rid of his Labour Minister, Oliver Stanley. Now at the outset of his new career he had to get rid of his most important Cabinet Minister such as the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The first reaction to his speech is that he has not given a fair deal to his Cabinet colleague. The second one is that the whole deal was done so clumsily as to seem almost unbelievable. At the same time, even his National followers have begun to suspect whether they should trust him more than they trust Mr. Winston Churchill. For, a lot of fuss was made by many statesmen and newspapers of his solemn utterance in the earlier debate. "My lips are not yet unsealed. When I am free to speak, not a member would go and vote against me" against the Paris proposals. The man who said this as the Prime Minister of England, himself repudiated the Peace Plan and suggested that the authorship for it rested solely with the Foreign Secretary. Thus Mr. Baldwin has certainly not enhanced his reputation in last Thursday's debate.

Attlee's Wrong Tactics

The Labour Party by taking its motion to the division, proved itself a party of short-sighted politicians who wanted the reorganisation of the whole Cabinet. Such a cry has undoubtedly satisfied the two Press Lords, Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook, who are terribly disappointed with Mr. Baldwin for having deserted Mussolini. The Labour Benches failed to realise that if the whole Cabinet had resigned in support of Sir Samuel Hoare it would have meant that the British Cabinet which was returned only last month with eleven and a half million votes stood by the righteousness of the Paris Plan. The decision of the Cabinet not to resign but to force the resignation of its Foreign Secretary means that the British Cabinet and its eleven and a half million voters, who are behind it, do not accept the righteousness of the Paris Plan or the partition of Abyssinia. This is indeed a tremendous moral victory for the anti-war organisations and the United Front propagandists in the country. Mr. Attlee would have proved himself a tactical leader of the Opposition if after Mr. Baldwin's admission that the Paris Plan was dead he had withdrawn his motion, which asked for the same thing from the British Cabinet. By taking his motion to the division, Mr. Attlee helped the Prime Minister to proclaim to the world that he enjoyed the confidence of 233 members of Parliament although he had repudiated himself and admitted that he had made an amazing blunder.

CONSERVANCY TAX IN SUBURBS

Vile Parle Municipality's Move For Increasing Cess

(From Our Correspondent).

ANDHERI, Sunday.

The question of increasing the Halalkore Cess from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per privy came up for discussion at the General Board meeting of the Vile Parle Municipality today.

While moving the proposal Mr Desai explained how the halalkore service was not being fully paid for by those who use it, how a deficit of about Rs. 6,000 was being disbursed through general taxation receipts and how the auditor had objected to the practice. He drew the attention of the House to the increasing complaints from the public regarding insufficiency of the service, and said that if the matters were to be set right the proposed increase was urgently needed.

Mr. Dikshit opposed the resolution on the grounds that the increase would have to be paid for ultimately by the tenants who could ill afford to bear any further increase in taxation. He also criticised the sanitation of the four and said that he was ashamed to approach his constituency with a proposal for enhanced taxation.

POSTPONE IT.

Dr. Bhatt spoke on behalf of the Amalgamated Area and said that for Andheri there was already an increase of 25 per cent in taxation since last year, with no corresponding increase in amenities. He said that there was ample scope for economy and that the proposal should be kept waiting at least till the next year.

In spite of the debate lasting about 2 hours the House could not arrive at a definite conclusion and so the matter was postponed for the next meeting.

GERMAN REICH RAILWAY

(Continued From Page 3)

portant part played by the German Reich Railway is clearly demonstrated in the latest measures undertaken by the Government of the Reich for procuring employment.

ONE MILE TRACK.

The German railway system covered approximately 50,000 kilometers at the beginning of this century, whereas 100 years ago the first railway track was hardly a mile in length. It is true, however, that in the last 35 years the progress has been slower; up to 1914 the system covered 62,000 km., whereas now, owing to the decreased area of the Reich territory, it only covers about 54,000 kms.

Unheard of progress has been made since Stephenson constructed his first engine "The Eagle" 100 years ago in England. The train consisted of two simple wooden carriages, whereas the German Reich Railway has in its possession at present for railway traffic about 22,000 motor vehicles and 673,000 cars of all kinds, of which 19,900 steam locomotives, 470 electric locomotives, 320 small locomotives, 1,010 motor coaches for electric tracks, 390 motor coaches with power supply of their own, 59,910 passenger cars 1,600 steering cars and extra car for motor coach, 20,400 luggage-cars, 5,75,700 freight cars, 15,600 railway service cars. The Reich Railway has 1,800 motor cars for street traffic. She likewise includes in her equipment a large number of ships.

MOTOR COACHES

Foreign countries were greatly impressed by the express motor coaches first introduced in the shape of the "Flying Hamburger", which is formed in a special way with the object of decreasing the resistance of the wind at high speed. The maxium speed of the "Flying Hamburger" is 160 kms. per hour, and her speed on the Berlin-Hamburg line is nearly 125 kms. per hour. This express electric train now serves as model for all the great Railway enterprises in Germany, and similar trains will shortly be introduced in the express service between Berlin-Cologne-Frankfurt a.M., also on the Hamburg-Cologne-Stuttgart-Nurnberg and Frankfurt A.M. lines.

The capital stock of the German Reich Railway amounts to 26.7 milliards Reichsmarks, divided up as follows: Vehicles 28.7 per cent., Super Structure 22.9 per cent., Permanent way and fittings 22.7 per cent., Stations 15.4 per cent., Ground property 7.6 per cent. and Work shops 2.7 per cent.

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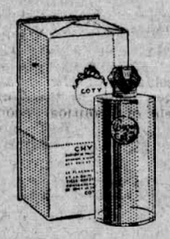

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SIND-BOMBAY RAILWAY

Govt. Not To Launch On Scheme

KARACHI, Dec. 28.

Problems connected with transport facilities facing Karachi businessmen were explained at length to Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner, Railways, who is on a brief visit to the city, this morning when members of the Buyers' and Shippers Chamber, and the Indian Merchants' Association had a joint consultation with him at the Chamber's Hall lasting over two hours.

With regard to the Sind-Bombay Railway, Sir Guthrie informed the members that as the scheme did not appear to be remunerative they did not propose to launch on it. Further it would prejudicially affect the Karachi Port. He, however, had no objection to their sending a deputation to the Railway Board, if they thought they had a strong case.

DIVERSION OF TRAFFIC.

As regards diversion of Karachi's traffic to other ports, he suggested that the Railway Administration, the Port Trust and Shipping Companies should meet to arrive at a solution satisfactory to all concerned.

The increase demanded in the Railway freight on distances below 300 miles, Sir Guthrie said, was a matter for the Railway administration primarily and it was for the associations to convince them that an enhancement would result in a curtailment of traffic and that maintenance of the present rates was in the interests of the railway.

As for the suggested revision of the railway risk note forms, which he characterised as a hardy annual he alluded to the Closer Contact Committee, Bombay, comprising representatives of the Railway and the Trade who met and discussed cases of hardship and amicably settled them. Similarly such cases should be brought to the notice of the N. W. Railway, which would doubtless consider them.

REBATE ON EXPORTS.

Mr. Lalji Mehrotra pointed out in the matter of freight on wheat flour that whereas a rebate of 25 per cent. was allowed by the Railway on wheat exports to ports west of Aden, the concession did not apply to wheat flour.

Sir Guthrie suggested that if a formula could be devised to determine the proportion of flour to wheat and a case was made out the N. W. Railway could consider it. As regards exports to ports which did not come within the sphere of railway competition such as those in the Persian Gulf, Sir Guthrie said that the question would be considered.

Sir Guthrie is leaving to-night.—A. P.

Rajen Babu Has No Hand In Management Of Bihta Mill

PATNA, Dec. 28.

In connection with the strike at Bihta, references having been made to him of his association with the Mill, Babu Rajendra Prasad says that he resigned from the directorate of the Mill some time last year and as such he has no hand in the management of the Mill—United Press.

Site For Assam 'Varsity

GAUHATI, Dec. 25.

Mr. J. R. Cunningham, Special Officer appointed to settle the preliminaries in connection with the proposed University in Assam, came here on a short visit.

During his stay here he was interviewed by prominent non-officials when matters regarding the site and type of the proposed University were discussed at length.—United Press.

TO COUNTERACT PROPAGANDA AGAINST INDIA

Dr. Anklesaria Interviews Congress President About His Plans

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

Dr. Manick K. Anklesaria, a journalist and humanist, who has come to India from America after 15 years' stay there, arrived in Bombay to participate in the Congress Jubilee celebrations and the Poona Session of the Hindu Mahasabha.

He interviewed Babu Rajendra Prasad, yesterday and had a long talk about the plans for counteracting propaganda against India in foreign countries, particularly in the United States. Dr. Anklesaria has a plan which can be made self-supporting in foreign countries, at the same time increase the prestige of India and also better India's trade relations with particular emphasis on home industries which are highly appreciated by cultured people with taste for handi-work and fine arts.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has agreed to discuss the plan with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with whom he is in correspondence on this subject and take definite steps at the next Congress session at Lucknow.

HINDU SABHA AND NON-VIOLENCE.

Although a Parsee, Dr. Anklesaria is sent from Bengal to the Hindu Mahasabha to pass a resolution for the complete abolition of animal sacrifices in temples in the name of religion, degrading the doctrine of "Ahimsa Parmo Dharma" for which Indian culture is so highly esteemed by the thinkers of the West. Dr. Anklesaria discussed the subject with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya here.

It may be recalled that Dr. Anklesaria was the first person to bring to India the news of the notorious picture "India Speaks" to suppress which he raised demonstrations before the City Councils and finally got the picture banned as "malicious and dishonest propaganda in America."—United Press.

RAJPUTANA SHIKSHA MANDAL.

Appeal For Funds

The Secretary writes:—

The 8th annual general meeting of the Rajputana Shiksha Mandal was held in the registered office of the Society under the presidentship of Mr. Ramdeo Podar, when audited accounts of the Society for the year ending with 30th June, 1935, were adopted. Members and office-bearers of the new executive committee were also elected

The Society at present is running 23 primary and secondary schools in Rajputana. Of these twenty-three schools two are girl schools and three are run for the depressed classes. The total number of students on rolls is about 1,250.

The Society has spent Rs. 18,231-6-9 during the year for running the schools and for maintaining a branch office at and inspection of these schools.

The Rajputana Shiksha Mandal has been rendering a very useful service for the spread of education in Rajputana. I therefore appeal to merchants and men who come from Rajputana to extend their hearty support to this society and thus further help the cause of education of their own province.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Caste Must Go

In the course of an open letter to the President of the forthcming Mahasabha Session at Poona, Mr. P. N. Mohile of Ghatkopar writes:

"There are momentous questions awaiting your attention and amongst them is the question of the abolition of caste system amongst the Hindus. Allow me as one of the younger generation to express our view on the subject.

"Whatever may be the benifits of the caste system in the past the fact remains that under modern conditions of life, when nationalism of a very powerful sort is essential to the very existence of our race, caste system stands as a great block in the way of the race-unity of the Hindus. It is the greatest tragedy and the way to remove it is not to tinker with the problem but to face it out-right by declaring once for all that the "Manu" having changed, the necessity of caste has ceased to exist—and as such it must go.

"There is another and a much more powerful social consideration why this evil should be remedied at the earliest possible opportunity. The caste system with its numerous sub-caste evils has made the circle of marriages so narrow that the Hindu Communities and most of them are to-day suffering from the physical evils of what is technically called inbreeding. Ask any good physiologist and he will, if he is honest admit that this kind of marriage is bound to lead to weak, nerveless, spineless progeny—ultimately leading to the degeneration of the race as a whole. This is no light question from the point of view of the survival of the race.

"In fact there is not one sane reason why the caste system in its present form should be continued for even a day longer. It has led to untouchability—to injustice to our women—to unnecessary inter-communal rivalries—all leading to the weakening of the Hindu Race as a whole—and laying it bare to attack piecemeal by others—attacks which, unless we quickly unite to face the danger, will in those times of hard facts, lead ultimately, to our extinction or to our being thrown back into the civilisation as a race that was'.

"Will you therefore put this point of view of the younger generation before the Committee —for though all of us cannot be present at the session 90 per cent. and more of the Hindu Young men and women are feeling this way.

"Take it from me that whole of the Hindu Youth is behind you if you dare to take this step. But if you don't, then let me frankly tell you that we yuths are bound to regard the Hindu Mahasabha as an institution that is not ready to face facts of life as they are to-day—and don't take it ill, if then we merely think of it as Moonje Malaviya—Kelkar and Co. instead of representative organisation of to-day's Hinduism."

Hindu Mahasabha's Duty

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a Congressman I wish that politics is eschewed by all sectarian organisations, and Congress and Congress alone should speak with one voice for the political India. The Hindu Mahasabha can and should tackle the problems of the Hindus in social and religious spheres. Let the Mahasabha, therefore, invite for a big conference of all the important Hindu religious heads and other accredited leaders in a central place, since in spite of all said and done these religious heads still hold a strong sway over the Hindus. In fact many of them are for radical reforms if properly approached and their grievances are that they are not at all cared for. Let the Mahasabha, therefore, invite them and then thrash out the different problems of different provinces and come to some workable understanding. An organisation like the Servants of India Society or servants of the People Society founded by the revered Lalji in Punjab should be started as "Servants of Hindu Society." Young Hindus intelligent, strong willed and pure in character should be taken in it and given a training for three to five years in Hindu religion, comparative study of other religions besides, history, geography, elements of law, sanitation, first aids, etc., and after that let them be sent to different talukas and villages to work among Hindus and to remove many meaningless scruples of caste, etc. determining at the same time not to interfere in political fights. Will the Mahasabha take this work at least now or will it be only fighting for seats in the unwanted councils?—Yours, etc.,

S. R. SUBRAMANIAN.

Young Hindus' Duty

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Untouchability is the blackest blot on the fair name of India and the greatest obstacle in the achievement of national aspirations. For the sake of humanity and for the sake of the country, it should be eradicated. The only way to do so is to take the depressed classes into our folds. Give them equal privileges in every walk of life; remove untouchability; open the doors of our temples to them; let them draw water from our wells and embrace them in our society.

The need that the younger generation should take this matter in its own hands and assert its best efforts to remove this social evil, untouchability, has never been greater than it is to-day. Only the other day Dr. Ambedkar, referring to the attitude of the younger generation and Harijans, was reported to have said: 'I am not hopeful of the younger generation which seems to be more predisposed to pleasure-seeking and not possessing much of idealism, and is not likely to produce men of ideals, principles and actions like Ranade, Tilak or Gokhale. This also fills me with despair."

If the doctor has been driven to despair at our nonchalant attitude toward this social problem, it is our own fault. We have been peacefully sleeping over the matter leaving all the responsibility on older shoulders. But that won't do now. We must not shirk our responsibility. The only way to lessen their burden and save the fair name of India is that an All-India organisation should be started by high caste Hindu young men and women whose aims and objects should be to remove the present social barriers. Unless the younger generation puts its best efforts to solve this social problem, chances to get rid of untouchability are quite remote.—Yours, etc.,

P. D. BHANDARI.

Congress Programme Means Relief To Poverty-Stricken Indians

V. L. MEHTA OPENS VILLAGE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION AT SURAT

From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, Dec. 29.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, opened the Village Industries Exhibition here. In the course of his speech he said:—

This is, I believe, the first time that in Gujarat an exhibition is being organised in accordance with the revised definition of Swadeshi as enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi. One such exhibition was held at Amreli in Kathiawad and Syreeyut Ramjibhai Hansraj who was responsible for organising it has published a valuable booklet on the subject to which I would like to invite the attention of all who are entrusted with the conduct of this and similar exhibitions. The object of such exhibitions and demonstrations, which have now become an essential feature of Congress propaganda, should be twofold, the instruction and the entertainment of the general public. Too often, during recent years, the exhibitions that we see organised in our midst tend to be merely bazars or fairs for the advertisement and sale of all varieties of goods, some of which can only by courtesy be deemed swadeshi and attached to the exhibitions are firms of entertainment intended to attract crowds but serving no other useful purpose. At its last session, the Indian National Congress laid down that the exhibitions organized along with future sessions of the Congress should be such as combine instruction with entertainment of the general public, especially of the villagers with the sole view of illustrating and popularizing the activities of the two bodies attached to the Congress, namely, the Spinners' Association and Village Industries Association, which are charged with the duty of undertaking constructive work for the improvement of the moral and material condition of the rural population. The efforts of those of us who take in hand the holding of local exhibitions in various parts of the country will be judged by the extent to which we fulfil the requirements laid down by the Congress at its last session.

WHY THIS CHANGE?

The scope of our exhibitions has indeed been narrowed down, somewhat, I admit, if we adhere to this definition but, there is, to my mind, ample justification for this action. The financial resources of Congress organisations and their capacity for work, ample as they may be in most places, are, after all, not limitless, and it is essential that these should be utilised to the best purpose by concentrating energies on the performance of tasks that demand the largest amount of attention and that call for immediate action. Swadeshi propaganda, in the sense of calling upon the general public to buy Indian, has now been carried on in our country on and off for the last forty years. This city itself was the fountain-head of inspiration for Swadeshi enthusiasts in Gujarat nearly thirty years ago. If that creed had failed completely to capture the minds of the public for the next two decades thereafter, the first five years of this decade have seen such a wonderful change in the mentality of the people, in the mass, that half the battle has already been won. The grant of protection by the State has undoubtedly had a great deal to do with the development of large scale industries in recent years, but even then as the industrialists themselves are the foremost to recognise the ardour of Swadeshi sentiment has had not a little to do with the progress that has been achieved. As a result, in respect of cloth, sugar, soap, cement, paper, iron and steel and various other articles we depend very much less on imported goods than we used to do before; and under the shelter of the two-fold protection that several of these industries enjoy—tariffs imposed by the State and voluntary patronage extended by the people—nascent industries have had an opportunity of finding a firm footing for the first time in the economic history of the country, since the advent of British Rule in India. Several of these industries have their own federations and associations, and most of them have a controlling voice in chambers of commerce and other trade organizations. With their large combined resources, they can reach the consumers effectively through the modern methods of publicity to which several of them are resorting. They can, if they are so inclined, have their own independent exhibitions, shows and trade displays, such as are a common feature of the activities of large scale industrial organisations in the west and in Japan. It was not without very cogent reasons, therefore, that Mahatma Gandhi suggested last year that Congress workers and Congress organizations need no longer interest themselves in propaganda for inducing the general public to patronise the products of large scale industries.

CONGRESS AND THE MASSES.

That is the negative aspect of the policy enunciated last year. More important than this is its positive aspect. Ever since its inception, the Indian National Congress has identified itself with the interests of the masses, and, no problem has from year to year received so much attention as the relief of the peasantry—the reduction of taxation, the liquidation of debt, the eradication of poverty. Digby, Dadabhai, Ranade and after them Dutt, Wacha, Gokhale, these and others applied their trained intelligence to an analysis of the problems of India's growing poverty and an adumbration of various solutions for the removal of this poverty. With the entry of Mahatma Gandhi into active political life in India began a new phase. He was not content with research and analysis or with the formulation of policies and the drawing up of programmes, but with his zeal for work he longed for the Congress to take in hand some work of direct benefit to the rural population. That explains the emergence in our political phraseology of the term "constructive programme", the first item or plank in which, the revival of handspinning as the most ancient and universal cottage industry of the country. Great as have been the direct advantage accruing from the promotion of this industry under the aegis of Congress workers and Congress organizations still greater have been the indirect gains. It has enabled large numbers of national workers to stay in the midst of villagers to get acquainted with the daily life and problems of villages, and to be of service to the country-side by organizing means of remunerative employment.

THE WIDENING OF CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

The manufacture of Khaddar though one of the key industries of the country, it has been argued, is not the only industry that can be recommended to the rural population. The force of this contention and the desire to touch rural life at all points and to solve its problems in their manifold aspects have led Mahatma Gandhi to carry this gospel of service of the villages a stage further. The scope of the constructive programme was sought to be widened last year by the adoption of a resolution approving of the formation of a new body, distinct from and yet allied to the Congress, the sole object of which was to strive for the revival and encouragement of village industries, those in existence, those on the decline and those that are already dead, and to promote the physical and moral advancement of the villagers. The villages, in Mahatma Gandhi's opinion, hold the key to India's political salvation. Political emancipation without economic emancipation is a meaningless term and neither political nor economic emancipation is capable of realization, Mahatma Gandhi appears to hold, unless the man behind the plough rises in physical, material and moral stature and unless we the so-called educated and urban classes identify ourselves with the well-being of the rural population. This exhibition will have served the cause which the All India Village Industries Association stands if it succeeds in securing even a handful of fresh converts who will agree to use the products sought to be popularized by the Association and its local workers. If regular fixed customer is available it will be possible to open stores and depots where the goods will be freely on sale and through which links will be established by the workers with the producing centres.

RURAL REORGANISATION

Equally important is the work at the other end. Having had something to do for the last twenty years or so with a movement which seeks to help the agriculturist by the provision of cheap controlled credit, I have been drawn irresistibly to the conclusion that credit as such plays comparatively an insignificant part in the economic life of the agriculturist and that howsoever efficient the machinery for credit may be, co-operative credit cannot solve the problem of rural poverty and rural indebtedness. I need not refer here to allied problems such as the spread of education, the improvement of the people's dietary and the promotion of rural sanitation and hygiene, for these too should all form part of a vigorous drive for the reordering of our countryside such as will make our villages hum with life and with good cheer as they used to do in the not remote past.

VALUE OF EXHIBITION

Exhibitions like one you are holding here to-day are eminently useful in bringing home to us the duty that we owe to our comrades in the villages. They involve a change in our mental outlook. In this capitalist age we here are too often apt to think in terms of what gain we derive when we apply our minds to any economic activity. We shall have to cease to think in those terms now and begin to look upon ourselves and our comrades in villages as co-workers in a common economic endeavour, the enrichment of the community and the welfare of every individual constituting it. And we shall also have to shun the economic absurdities of the present dispensation of exploitation such has those recently propounded in all seriousness by the High Commissioner for India who wishes the mustard seed and the hides of India to be exported to England to be worked to the finishing stage in that country and returned to India in the shape of mustard powder and fashionable foot-wear—the former for the delectation of our palates and the latter for the adornment of the feet of our beautiful women! A visit to this exhibition will, I imagine, be enough to rid one of such fantastic notions of economic progress. This exhibition is intended to demonstrate to you the potentialities of village life as visualized by the local workers of the popular school. If it does succeed in that aim, I hope you will one and all co-operate in making the future work of these local workers easy by lending to them both your moral and your material support to the fullest possible extent.

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

CLOTH.

Enquiry from India has been on a much smaller scale and orders during the past week have been disappointing both in quantity and quality.

A large volume of enquiry has been received from South America, and especially from the Argentine, but most of it has been at prices that cannot be accepted. Good lines of split printers and dyed jeans have been negotiated, but generally speaking business has been on the restricted scale.

Heavy bleached goods, bafts, brocades and prints have been wanted in reasonable quantities for West Africa Most of the sales of printing and finishing cloth and fancies for the Levant, the Middle East and several of the Continental countries have been in small lots.

Canada has bought poplins and dress goods, and a quiet turnover in heavy drills, sheetings and fancies has been reported for Australia. Home trade buying has been brisk and has embraced a wide range of cloth. Big lines of prints have provided the main feature.

YARN.

The American section continues to be more active than the Egyptian Coarse wefts, in particular, have atttracted attention and heavy weights have been sold. Medium qualities have moved steadily but demand for the finer counts has been irregular Delivery instructions are coming along freely.

Business in Egyptian Yarns has continued patchy and unsatisfactory. Some good weights of specialities and medium counts have been booked but most other quanties are only selling in hand-to-mouth quanties.

Germany has been a buyer of Glove Yarns. Fresh demand for Hosiery and Thread Yarns has been scarce but substantial deliveries have been made.

Okha Salt Works Makes Good Progress During Year

The agents write:—

The eighth annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Okha Salt Works, Ltd. was held at the registered office of the Company, Navasari Building, Hornby Road, Bombay on Friday at 12 Noon (S. T.) with Mr. Walchand Hirachand in the Chair.

In moving the adoption of the Directors' Report and the audited statements of account for the year ended 31st August, 1935, the Chairman said that the Company had been able to increase its production to 63,000 tons as compared with 48,000 tons last year. The Works have been maintained in good condition and the quality of salt was appreciated and continued to find a good market in Bengal.

The accounts were adopted and Messrs. Walchand Hirachand and J. C. Setalvad were re-elected as Directors; Messrs. S. B. Bilimoria were re-appointed auditors.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

Colaba Observatory, Bombay.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8a.m. of 29-12-35.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours+.017 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 36.2 degrees 0.7 (above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.2 degrees 1.5 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 25 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.M.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 111 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the mhole sky cloudy equal 10), 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 29-12-45.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please substract from the above official barometer reading 0.00155 for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 2100 miles away with its epicentral region apparently in North Sumatra was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 8 hr. 12 mts. (I.S.T.) on Saturday the 28th December 1935.

NOVEMBER Lucky Numbers

We have purchased the 'Bombay Chronicle' Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of November. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

905649 — Rs. 100.
N. K. LAKSHMI, C/o Mr. N. R. Raman, North Beach, CANNANORE.

Rs. 50

869053
JOE PAES, 698, Taboot Street, POONA.

706542
THE MANAGER, Panjrapole Sanstha, Zaveriwad, AHMEDABAD.

Rs. 25.

901321
L. B. SAMANT, 1st Museum Assistant. Victoria & Albert Museum, BYCULLA.

837832
J. B. D'SOUZA, Massaim, No Bairro Souzawadda, BARDEZ GOA.

698756
S. E. DALAYA, Rustom Building, LOWER PAREL.

746503
G. G. WAGHLE, C/o Mr. G. S. Nadkarni, B Block, Shanti Sadan, French Bridge, BOMBAY, 7.

Rs. 10.

737804
A. S. AWAZI, Sitaram Building, C Block. BOMBAY, 1.

903257.
N. L. KELKAR, C/o Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, FORT.

742833.
E. DAVID, 5, Colaba Causeway. COLABA.

Rs. 5.

870538
P. S. SAVE. 6, Khotao Oart, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

905254
B. SITARAMSWAMY, Imperial Bank of India, GUNTUR.

872134
NAROTTAMDAS DAMODARDAS, Janmashtami Building, KHETWADI.

875475
I. M. TRIVEDI, Accountant, Bhawnagar Darbar Bank, BHAWNAGAR.

738405
RAI SAHIB AMARCHAND, Mohalla Ramganj, KHANDWA.

741568.
Ruttonshaw Adarjee Master, 5, Malcolm Baug, JOGESHWARI.

697342
L. S. VENKATARAMAN, 1206, Modi Bada, JUBBULPORE.

902403
C. NARAYANSWAMY NAIDU, Head Clerk, P.W.D., KHANDWA.

906005
ANSAR H. HARVANI, Civil Lines, ALIGARH.

Safely Rely on
AMRUTANJAN BALM

for the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Wear FLEX SHOES

F.
For the MORE THAN 700 FLEX AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON
FOR COMFORT and LONG-WEAR
Bombay Agents:—
Suratwalla J. J. & Sons.
(1) Mangaldas Road, Opp. Gokul Das Hospital, (2) Bhuleshwar Road, (3) Sandhurst Road, Prarthna Samaj.
Agents also at:—
AHMEDABAD, Paris Boot House, AHMEDABAD, Gujarat Boot House, POONA CITY, Abdul Kader Ebrahim Jee Bros., POONA CAMP, The Kale Shoe Co., BARODA, The Indian Shoe Factory, SURAT, Jamna Dass Hargovind Dass, RAJKOT, Harji Trickam & Sons, PORBANDER, Mohd Ismail, BHAVNAGAR, Rathod Boot House.
Now is the time when people are buying their new shoes, and Flex Agents everywhere have new stocks of Flex shoes for your choice.
Professional and Business men who value their appearance choose Flex shoes and slippers which are healthy, comfortable and long-wearing, and are guaranteed solid leather throughout.
CHIEF AGENTS "BHALLA" CAWNPORE.
Made only by The North West Tannery Co., Cawnpore.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL PIECEGOODS

The Millowners' Association, Bombay.

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

Name of Mill	Trade No.	Trade Mark	Ex-mill price per piece Rs. a. p.
GREY LONGCLOTH			
Bombay Dyeing	....	S—Quality	4 7 3
Colaba Land	6	Horse	
Crown Mill	13 1/2	Kaliamardhan	6 6 6
Gold Mohur	51	X—Quality	4 15 9
Hindoostan	8705	Khajuri	6 11 3
Hindoostan	5805	Poppy	9 5 9
Jacob Sassoon	..	Char Minar	5 10 0
Mysore Spg.	1178	Two-Birds	6 13 0
New Great Eastern	6	Horse and Umbrella	
Rachel Sassoon	5303		5 9 3
Sholapur Spg.	1400		7 14 0
Swan Mills	511	X—Quality	
Western India	BBB15 1/2	Cocoanut Tree	6 11 6
GREY SHIRTING			
Apollo Mills	3625	Pyala	5 5 6
Berar Mfg.	13 1/2 13 1/2	Pushpavati	5 10 3
Bombay Dyeing	136 1/2		5 5 6
Century	3635	Bugle	5 3 3
Do. (Heavy)	15100	Man and Globe (Wide)	6 10 4-1/2
Colaba Land	3800		9 4 0
Crown Mills	140 1/2	Tijori	6 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	91 1/2 91 1/2		5 0 9
God Mohur	T61	....	4 11 0
Hindoostan	42005	Eagle	6 5 0
Do.	44025	Two Tigers	6 7 0
New Gt. Eastern	1305	Lion Rampant	
Phoenix Mill	3401	Turkish Lady	5 0 0
Tata Mills	335	Darji	6 4 0
Western India	140 1/2	Sundari	6 4 0
Do.	BB44 1/2	Horse	6 11 3
GREY SHEETING			
Century	811	....	4 6 6
Colaba Land	1300	Rising Sun	
Manchester Mill	MM1215	....	7 4 0
Victoria Mills	111	....	5 13 9
Do.	3539	....	3 11 3
GREY DOMESTICS			
Colaba Land	12	Rising Sun	6 12 0
Crown Mill	1200	Tijori	7 8 0
New Gt. Eastern	1215	Cocoanut Tree & Lion	6 12 0
Tata Mills	3503	Darji	13 7 0
GREY CHADAR			per pair
Berar Mfg.	1115-XX	Tiger	1 4 3
Century	C1115N	....	1 4 10
Crown Mill	1215	Tijori	1 9 0
Gold Mohur	1215	....	1 7 0
Hindoostan	1325	Two Tigers	1 14 0
Mysore Spg.	220	Two-Bird	1 5 9
Do. Spg.	240	Do.	1 8 9
Rachel Sassoon	1215	Hiraluxmi	
Svadeshi	5050	Kamal	1 4 6
Tata Mills	650	Darji	1 12 0
Western India	1325	Motor	1 14 0
GREY DRILL			per piece
Manchester Mill	22	....	7 0 0
Mysore Spg.	2	Two-Bird	9 12 0
Satya Mill	1816	....	6 14 0
Do.	11916	....	7 8 0
Do.	6000	....	9 3 6
GREY DHOTIES			per pair
Ahmedabad Advance	1940	Bull (N.B.)	1 14 6
Berar Mfg.	219	Tiger (P.B.)	
Bombay Dyeing	..	....	1 2 5
Burnanpur-Tapti	4010	B T M	1 9 7
Century	2411	(24,32s)	1 5 0
Crown Mill	2472	Gourd	1 6 6
Gold Mohur	8712	....	2 1 0
Hindoostan	3144	....	1 8 6
Indian Mfg.	1899	Lady at Toilet	1 8 6
Do.	1455	Do.	1 2 0
Jacob Sassoon	931	Shield (P.B.)	1 7 3
Khandeish Spg.	1169	....	1 14 9
Mysore Spg.	MSM235	Two-Bird	0 15 6
Sholapur	4909	....	1 12 0
Svadeshi	3401	Kamal	2 0 0
Swan Mills	1039	....	
Tata Mill	1386	Darji	2 1 0
Western India	2154	....	1 9 0
GREY SARIES			
Indian Mfg. Co.	31 1/2 x 31 1/2	Lady at Toilet	1 13 6
Do.	14 1/2 x 14 1/2	Do.	1 6 6
BLEACHED LONGCLOTH			per piece
Ahmedabad Advance	21001	Ganga Utaran	5 14 0
Khatau Makanji	58000	Rambha	11 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	4000000	....	10 8 0
Do.	5000000	....	10 8 0
Do.	L 703 L	....	7 8 0
Mysore Spg.	848	....	9 14 0
Sholapur	F4000	....	12 8 0
Svadeshi Mills	66001	Two Elephants & Engine	5 0 0
Tata Mills	4331	Darji	6 10 0
BLEACHED SHIRTING			
Gold Mohur	57B	....	10 3 9
Do.	57C	....	10 2 9
Kohinoor Mills	13765	....	4 12 0
New Great Eastern	N773	Baronet	9 12 0
Do.	816	....	11 0 0
BLEACHED MULL			
Colaba Land	1360	....	5 5 0
Khatau Makanji	PPP	Arjun Subhadra	no stock
New Great Eastern	N826	....	3 14 0
Do.	1451	....	4 8 0
Sholapur	128 9	....	6 8 0
Victoria Mills	B84	....	2 1 0
BLEACHED TWILL			
Ahmedabad Advance	1001	Ganga Utaran	6 2 0
Khatau Makanji	K166M	Rambha	6 8 0
New Gt. Eastern	N813	....	9 14 0
BLEACHED DRILL			
Alexandra Mill	779	....	
Kohinoor Mills	979	.....	8 0 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM2	Kamal	11 4 0
Svadeshi	2042	Darji	11 12 0
Tata Mills	105	.....	10 14 0
BLEACHED SHEETS			
New Gt. Eastern	N768		each 2 0 0
BLEACHED DHOTIES			per pair
Ahmedabad Advance	7630	Ganga Utaran (F.B.)	
Khandesh Spg.	K401M	....	1 14 0
Khatau Makanji	709	Photo Ticket	2 9 0
Kohinoor Mills	V.M.	....	2 6 0
Do.	K.V.	....	2 8 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM26	....	1 14 0
Sholapur Spg.	128/11	....	3 6 0
Victoria Mills	3008	....	1 7 0
DYED SHIRTING			per piece
Gold Mohur	3239	....	6 12 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM20	....	6 12 0
Swan Mills	1730M		
Tata Mills	3584	Darji	3 14 0
DYED DRILL			
Gold Mohur	..	....	3 10 9
Simplex	1.1 1/4	(Blue)	11 4 0
SUSI CHECKS			
Phoenix Mill	505	Turkish Lady	2 4 0
Swan Mills	S505	....	
Do.	2002	....	
STRIPED DRILLS			
Hindoostan	64700	Railway & Vasant Vihar	5 7 0
Phoenix Mills	902	(Split) Turkish Lady	2 4 0
Western Ind a	902 1/2	Panchavati	2 13 0
STRIPED SUSIS			
Colaba Land	..	Sterling	4 12 0
Do. (50 p.c. colour)	1370	....	7 4 0
New Gt. Eastern	1255	....	8 4 0
Do.	..	....	5 12 0
COATINGS			
Colaba Land	1705	....	5 0 0
Kohinoor Mills	314	....	6 8 0
Do.	698	....	6 0 0
Mysore Spg.	112	.....	6 14 0
Do.	114	....	7 11 0
Do.	22	....	6 12 0
New Gt. Eastern	1314	(Dyed Dobby)	7 0 0
Satya Mills	BT27	(Plain Tasa)	5 4 3
Do.	1933	(Dyed Tasa)	6 4 9
Do.	16235	(Dobby Tasa)	6 7 3
Do.	715	(Plain & Striped)	4 11 0
Do.	389	Do.	5 12 9
Do.	1389	Do.	5 13 0
Simplex M'lls	485	.....	7 0 0
Do.	4850.	....	8 0 0
Tata Mills	845	Darji	8 4 0
ART SILK DORIA			
Colaba Land	86	....	4 4 0
ART SILK SARIES			per yard
Simplex Mills	413	Vasanti Devi & Sarojini Devi	0 8 6
Do.	452	Recemine (dyed)	per piece 3 4 0
ART SILK STRIPED TINTIN			
Simplex Mills	MMMM	....	per yard 0 3 3
DOEBY & JACQUERED CHADDAR			
Tata Mills	881	Darji	per piece 5 1 0
COTTON BLANKETS			
Century Spg.	896	Spade	per blanket 0 12 0
Do.	3201	Spade	0 9 11 1/2
Colaba Land	..	....	no sale
Gold Mohur	2148	(Striped)	1 1 0
Do.	5091	(Check)	1 2 0
Jacob Sassoon	525	....	not quoted
TOWELS			per dozen
Colaba Land	1500	(Crepe)	4 0 0
Tata Mills	99B	Darji	14 10 0
DYED FLANELETTE			per yard
Colaba Land	1133	(Dyed)	0 3 3 1/2

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, Dec. 26.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co. Krishanapura Indore).

Wheat seeds and Cotton. Rate per Mani of 6 Mds. Bengal.
Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 24, 25
Wheat Malwi Rs. 20, 22
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17, 18
Gram Rs. 14, 16
Jawar Rs. 15, 17
Tilseeds Rs. 40, 45
Linseeds Rs. 27, 18
Oil cakes Rs. 16, 17
Ajavan Rs. 17, 18
Dhana Rs. 28, 35
Moog (Green) Rs. 18, 20
Moog (Black) Rs. 10, 12
Maka Rs. 10, 12
Kappas Rs. 35, 45
Cotton seeds Rs. 25, 17
Chilies Rs. 39, 56
Ghee Rs. 200, 240
Cotton Malwi per Boja of 4 Mds. Bengal 78 85
Cotton Nimadi per Boja of 4 Mds Bengal 70, 75
Cotton Broach opening per candi of 784 lbs. 217
Cotton Broach closing per candi of 784 lbs. 216/12
Wheat flour Maida per Bag of 95 Srs. Rs. 10
Wheat flour Rawa per Bag of 95 Srs. Rs. 9/12
Wheat flour Ata per Bag of 90 Srs. Rs. 7/12
Wheat flour Chapad per Bag of 40 Srs. Rs. 3
Satan per than.—
Hukumchand 4
Kalyanmal 4/2
Nandalal Bhandari 3/15
State Maills 4
Malwa 4/3
Shares:—
100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd L. State Mills 47
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 67
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. Ordy 130
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. Pref 110
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 170
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 4
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 101
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 145
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 45
25 United Profitable A. Co Ltd 20
25 Indore Premire Co-operative Bank Ltd. 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 4
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 33
10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 13/5
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. 1
Bullion:—
Gold bar per tola 36
Silver per 100 tolas 55

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 27

To-day's price:
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £71 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later £85 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later £96 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 £114 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £85 7/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 £107 1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 £105 3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69 £116 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 115 3/8
Chartered Bank of India A and China £13
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg) £96 3/4
National Bank of India £42 7/8
P and O Banking Corporation £9 3/8

ARGENTINA'S COTTON PROGRESS

Advice To Cultivators

Argentine cotton-growing industry is making impressive progress. The estimated area for the 1934-35 cotton year amounted to 279,000 hectares. The yield per hectare of cotton in Argentina is greater than in the United States, and thus far the Argentine plantations have been free of the boll weevil.

The public authorities and the regional cotton producers' associations are doing everything possible to assist producers to improve their methods and increase the area. An English expert has been commissioned by the Argentine Government to advise growers regarding the quality and varieties whereby the conquest of new markets and increased trade with existing buyers will be facilitated.

Of the 158,744 bales exported during the first nine months of the current year the United Kingdom took 26,355 bales, Germany 55,696 Holland 11,656, and Spain 24,748. Smaller quantities were shipped to France, Belgium, and Italy. If, as is anticipated, Chaco cotton producers receive between 200 and 220 paper pesos per ton for their cotton during the forthcoming season and if climatic conditions favour the new season crop there will be a rapid development of trade activity in the Chaco territory and in the cotton-growing regions of the provinces of Salta and Santiago del Estero.

The Argentine Government is undoubtedly greatly assisting to develop the national cotton-growing industry by means of subsidies, seed grading, and so on, and has formed the National Cotton Commission for these purposes.

This Commission has recently recommended farmers in the north of the country to expand their cotton crops in the present year, giving preference, according to zone, to the Carolina Foster, Lightning Express, Acala, and Dorango long-staple varieties. The Commission undertakes to purchase the product at a price based on the market quotations.

The Bank of the Argentine Nation is also assisting the industry and has recently announced that it is prepared to make loans to cotton planters at a rate of 6 per cent per annum, such loans to cover the complete cycle of production and marketing. Further, the Argentine Government is helping to subsidise the maintenance of minimum prices in the principal agricultural and pastoral industries, and among various payments recently made from the Exchange Profits Fund to various boards was one of 800,000 pesos to the Cotton Board.—"M. G. C."

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 28.

T.T. London on:—

New York Closing rate	4.93-1/16
Paris	74.84
Berlin	12.26-1/2
Madrid	36.10
Amsterdam	7.26-3/4
Brussels	29.29
Milan	61.37
Berne	15.18
Prague	119.37

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Our opinion is that there is a good undertone and any favourable circumstance will cause an advance. Market affected favourably by advance in London silver.

Liverpool: Quiet and featureless market. Holiday feeling prevailing. Hoping for advance for New Year.

New York: Market quiet. Some spot house selling distants offset by trade fixations.

New York: Trade disinclined to follow advances. Scattered liquidation and southern selling. Consider present prices not far from bottom.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 28.

January	11.51
March	11.25
May	11.11
July	10.93
October	10.55
December	10.56
Middling Spot	11.90

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 28.

January	11.50
March	11.23
May	11.08
Middling Spot	11.73

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTIC.

New York, Dec. 28.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	39,000
Daily Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Daily's Exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

	To-day's Closing.
December	6.20
January	6.21
February	6.20
March	6.20
April	6.18
May	6.16
June	6.13
July	6.11
August	6.04
September	5.97
Middling Spot	6.41

To-day's 10-12 a.m. Quotations:

January	6.19
March	6.19

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 28

F.G.F. Sakellaridis:	
January	9.06
March	8.82
May	8.64
July	8.53
October	8.43
November	8.26
F.G.F. Spot	9.54

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.66
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.81
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.96
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.89
Superfine, (No. 7 Staple)	6.04
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	6.19
BENGAL:	
Good	4.27
Fully Good	4.37
Fine	4.49
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	4.37
Fine	4.49
Superfine	4.61

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 28.

Market: Steady.	
Spot	21
Forward	not fixed.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 28.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-1-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 28.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Jan. sellers 26|6.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Jan.-Feb. sellers 26|10-1|2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 28.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Jan.-Feb. nominal 33|9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Jan.-Feb. nominal 33|9.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Dec. sellers 30|9.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 28.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 3|4 per cent. to 13|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 3|4 per cent. to 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1-1|2 per cent. 6-3|8.

Britain Buys More Cotton From India

OILSEEDS AND JUTE EXPORTS DECLINE

Trade Commissioner's Review

NEW DELHI, Dec 26

The main features of India's export trade with the United Kingdom during the year 1934-35 were an increase in the supplies of both long and short staple cotton and of tea and a decline in respect of coffee, unmanufactured tobacco, oilseeds and raw jute. This is revealed in the report on the work of the Indian Trade Commissioner for London.

The report contains an instructive analysis of trade developments within the group of countries whose currencies are on a sterling basis as compared with those in the countries included in the 'gold bloc.' Two interesting conclusions emerge from this examination:

(1) The British Empire and the other countries in the sterling group have during the year relatively improved their trade position in the United Kingdom market, and

(2) the recovery, has, generally speaking, been more rapid in this group.

MONSOON CONDITION

In the year under review the monsoon conditions were generally satisfactory and the exports of Indian merchandise to the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 47.53 crores as against Rs. 47.20 crores during the previous year. The total value of the exports of Indian merchandise to all countries during the same increased by approximately Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 151 crores, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The total value of the imports into India for the same period increased by approximately Rs. 17 crores to Rs. 132 crores. The imports from the United Kingdom into India during the period advanced by Rs. 6 crorse to Rs. 54 crores in round figures. The increased shipments of raw cotton (the increase under this item being Rs. 8 crores as compared wth 1933-34) and of tea (the increase amounting to approximately Rs. 29 lakhs as compared with 1933-34) were mainly responsible for the increase in the value of exports during the year under review as compared with the previous year. The total visible balance of trade in favour of India amounted to Rs. 76.10 crores as against Rs. 91.96 crores in 1933-34 and Rs. 68.15 crores in 1932-33. Of this amount the balance of transactions in treasure (private) including gold, silver and currency notes accounts for Rs. 55.07 crores as against Rs. 57.23 crores and Rs. 64.93 crores in the two previous years respectively.

The Bank Rate remained unchanged, at 3 1/2 per cent throughout the period and, generally speaking, money conditions were easy. A further indication of improvement in business conditions was the increase in the total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned Railways which advanced by Rs. 265 lakhs to Rs. 89,79 lakhs during the period under report from 1st April 1934 to 31st March 1935, and in the total wagons loaded on Class 1 Railways. During the same period the total number of wagons loaded on the broad gauge was 4,167,000 as compared with 3,968,000. On the metre gauge, an increase of 153,000 wagons were recorded bringing the total number of meter gauge wagons loaded up to 2,674. All these indications, opines the Trade Commissioner, Dr. D. B. Meek, point in the direction of progress. No general recovery, however is possible in a predominently agricultural country such as India unless the cultivator obtains prices for his agricultural produce or in other words unless his purchasing power is improved.

OTTAWA AGREEMENT

Dr. Meek does not attempt to analyse the results of the Ottawa Agreement, the working of which has been the subject of a detailed examination in India by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and also by a Committe of the Indian Legislature. The main features of the export trade with the United Kingdom during the year were an increase in the supplies of both long and short staple cotton and of tea and a decline in respect of coffee, unmanufactured tobacco, oilseeds and raw jute. Indian rice suffered considerably owing to Spanish competition, but as a result of representations made by India, the duty on Imported non-Empire paddy has been raised, with a view to enabling India to derive the full benefit expected from this concession under the Ottawa Agreement.

COTTON EXPORTS

As regards long and short staple cotton, the total imports for the first quarter of the year under review of long staple cotton into the United Kingdom have declined from 2,671,000 cwtals (of 100 lbs.) to 2,111,000 cwtals, but the imports from India of long staple cotton have advanced from 214,000 cwtals to 223,000 cwtals. The imports of long staple cotton from U. S. A. have declined during the same period from 1,715,000 cwtals to 1,198,000 cwtals and those from Egypt from 350,000 cwtals to 235,000 cwtals. During the same quarter in 1933 the imports of long staple cotton from India were 124,000 cwtals, from U. S. A. 2,043,000 cwtals and from Egypt 201,000 cwtals. It would therefore appear from a comparison of the figures of imports for these quarters during the last three years that the United Kingdom market is taking an increasing interest in the Indian long staple cotton. The bulk of short staple cotton imports into the United Kingdom came from India and Indian imports during the quarter under review amounted to 220,000 cwtals as against 85,000 and 174,000 cwtals during the same quarter of 1933 and 1934 respectively.

RAW RUBBER

The export of raw rubber to the U. K., rose from 3,338,818 lbs. in 1933-34 to 10,363,328 lbs. in 1934-35 and the value advanced from Rs. 7,60,478 to Rs. 30,42,743. The international Rubber Regulation Scheme, which India has signed, subject to certain reservations, came into force from the 1st June 1934. The quotas allotted to India and Burma were:

	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
India	8,250	9,000	9,000	9,250
Burma	6,750	8,000	9,000	9,250

These quotas, however were considered unsatisfactory in India and the Government of India represented to the International Rubber Regulation Committee that they should be increased. It has been raised to the following amounts:—

	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
India	12,500	12,500	12,500	13,000
Burma	8,000	8,500	9,000	9,250

The protocol embodying these changes has still to be signed.

The foodstuffs as a group have not done so well in the year under review as in the two previous years and they have fared somewhat badly when compared with the group of raw materials. The raw materials and especially the "Metals and ores" group with the exception of copper and zinc, have shown a decided improvement.

Teak continues to be the main timber imported, and the principal decorative timbers in demand are Indian Silver-greywood and Indian Laurel. Considerable progress is recorded in regard to research work on the application of products in industry. The Department took part in 16 trade exhibitions as against 9 in the previous year, and the number of trade enquiries at exhibitions from 670 in 1933-34 to 820 in 1934-35, the main articles which attracted attention being rice, chutneys, curry powder, carpets, leather, skins, sports goods and jute webbing.

An important development in regard to the organisation of the Trade Department was the opening of the Milan Office under a separate Trade Commissioner, Mr. M. R. Ahuja.

Sir Harry Lindsay retired from the post of Indian Trade Commissioner on the 30th September 1934, after holding this office for more than 11 years. Sir B. N. Mitra records in the report his "high appreciation of the ability and zeal with which Sir Harry performed his duties and of his constant solicitude in regard to the interests of Indian trade." A. P.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 28.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, Dec.-Jan. Unqoted.

C. & F. Bombay, Dec.-Jan., Unquoted.

C. & F. Karachi, Dec.-Jan., Unquoted.

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 23.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton, Dec. sellers £11-0-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, London c.i.f. ton, Dec.-Jan. sellers £12-17-6.

Linseed Bombay, London c.i.f. ton, Dec.-Jan. sellers £13-5-0.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton, Dec.-Jan. sellers £13-2-6.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull c.i.f. ton, Dec.-Jan. sellers £13-2-6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 28.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., 6-1|2.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Dec. 28.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality)

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest Prices.
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord.	£2 15 0
London Tin Corporation	0 7 9
Turner and Newall	3 9 6
Associated Electric Industries	2 3 0
Attock Oil	1 6 0
Associated Portland Cement	3 4 6
Electric Supply Corporation	3 1 6
Ooregum Gold Mining Ordinary	0 17 9
Beira Railways	1 0 0
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 14 6
Marconi International Marine	1 15 9
Callendar's Cable and Constn. Co.	3 18 6
General Electric Ord.	3 12 6
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 5 3
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 1 6
International Rlys. of C. America	dol 5/8
Malayalam Plantations	1 9 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 9
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord.	1 15 0
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 3 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 14 3
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0 3 0
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 15 8 70% p.a.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 7 65

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1935

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J2

Congress Jubilee Second Day

Honour Of National Flag First

Mrs. Naidu Commends Abyssinian Example To Indians In Fight For Freedom

"Our Black colour is in itself a national symbol. That itself is our national flag. So said the Muslim officers of Abyssinia to their Christian Emperor. Would you Indians, men, women, children, Hindus, Muslims, Christians etc. say the same and defend the honour and prestige of this Flag?" asked by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to the vast gathering assembled in front of the G. T. Pathashala on Sunday morning, to witness the Monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony.

Long before the ceremony, the Volunteers of various organisations and Sevikas in their orange coloured saris had lined up to salute the Tri-colour. Prabhat Feries were pouring in from different parts of the city.

The following Volunteer organisations were present at the Ceremony: The Bombay National Guards, the Gandhi Seva Sena, Lady Volunteers under Miss Sofia Somji, Band and Volunteers of the Jain Volunteer Corps, Halai Lohana Volunteer Corps and Kapad Bazar Servants Volunteers Corps, etc.

After the Flag had been hoisted amidst enthusiasm by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, she addressed the gathering and said that after an year's absence from the city she was happy to be amidst her old friends and familiar faces. Many happy and unhappy incidents had occurred during those past twelve months but it was a matter of joy to see the faces of the old comrades assembled around the Flag.

After making a reference to the work of the Bombay National guards, she congratulated all the volunteers on the occasion of the Congress Golden Jubilee.

ABYSSINIAN EXAMPLE

Cont'nuing Mrs. Naidu said that the Christian Emperor of Abyssinia acted immediately after the breaking out of Italo-Abyssinian War as to who would follow him to the Battle Field to defend the country, its culture and ancient traditions. The Muslim Chiefs that were with him promptly replied, that though they were Muslims and their Emperor was a Christian, their common black colour was their national symbol and their National Flag. They replied that there were neither Muslims nor Christians when it was a question of National Honour. They were all Ethiopians first. The Abyssinian women also came forward to lay down their lives defending the country's honour and prestige. Was it not possible for the 35 crores of Indians to stand as one man and say "We have no differences among ourselves when the question of country's honour is concerned. Our colour is our National emblem, and we stand shoulder to shoulder."

UNIQUE OCCASION

The occasion was a unique one, in that the Tri-colour, the National Flag was being hoisted in a historic place—the old Congress House—which was the birth place of the Congress fifty years ago. To protect the National Flag was the responsibility of the Soldiers—the Volunteers. Other armies defending the honour of their National emblem have sanctions behind them. They have guns, machine guns, bombs, etc., while the Sanction behind the National Volunteers was to be found with them. The equipment and the sanction that is within us was not only to liberate India, but show to the whole world that Independence could be achieved through soul-force.

The New year would be beginning within two days and it was for the volunteers to write their heroic deeds on a clean slate. She specially appealed to the "Bhagawa Force" to show courage and heroism like the Abyssinian women.

CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON

LONDON, Dec. 28.

A large number of Indians and others attended a meeting at Essex Hall in the Strand this afternoon held to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress. The meeting was held under the auspices of the "Indian National Congress in Great Britain" and Dr. Mahomoodi presided.

RENEW PLEDGE.

In a special message sent from Vienna, and which was read to the meeting, Subhas Chandra Bose said: "This is a memorable occasion and, wherever we may be, let us pay homage to those great men and women who laboured and suffered for Indian freedom. Let us take stock of our failures and achievements to date. And for the future, let us determine our programme and policy, renewing our pledge with single-hearted devotion for India's emancipation. Bande Mataram!"

Mr. Fenner Brockway sent a letter to the meeting associating himself wholeheartedly with the celebrations.

Mr. Attlee, the Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, in sending his good wishes wrote: "The services of the Congress in the cause of self-government for India have been immense."

Good wishes from Mr. George Lansbury and others were also read.—Indian Allied News.

NOTHING SHORT OF INDEPENDENCE

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Another meeting for the celebration of the Congress Jubilee was held at the Essex Hall under the auspices of the Indian National Congress of Britain. Doctor Mahomedi presiding declared amidst applause that their aspirations fell nothing short of complete independence and hoped that when the diamond jubilee would be celebrated, their aspirations would have been achieved.

Speakers included Ayanaangadi who traced the history of the Congress and paid a tribute to Gandhiji's unique personality which combined divergent sections of Indian opinions. Mr. Padmore an African urged co-operation between native Africans and Indians. Irishman Mullaly declared that Ireland had much in common with India and said that England was not entitled to govern India for good reasons or bad.

A resolution of condolence at the death of Babu Deep Narainsingh was moved by Mr. C. B. Vakil and adopted.—Reuter.

CELEBRATIONS AT NAGPUR

Liberal Leaders' Felicitations To Congress

NAGPUR, Dec. 28.

Enthusiastic scenes marked the celebration of the Congress Golden Jubilee here. Several Prabhat Pheries taken out from various parts of the city proceeded to the Town Hall where in the presence of a large gathering the National Flag was unfurled by Dr. Khare, President, Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, amidst cheers.

Simultaneously with the ceremony at the Town Hall another function took place in another part of the City in which Seth Poonamchand Ranka and his supporters, some Congress socialist, labour leaders participated. Mr Awari unfurled the National Flag.

In accordance with a resolution on the Nagpur Municipality a similar ceremony was held at the Town Hall in which ten municipal members participated. In the afternoon, a procession was taken out in which pictures of all fifty Congress ex-Presidents were prominently displayed. It passed through the main parts of the city and terminated at a public meeting.

Mr. T. R. Venkatram Sastri, President, National Liberal Federation, the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivas Sastri, Pandit Kunzru, Sir M. V. Joshi and two other Liberals joined in a public meeting held under the presidency of Dr. Khare in connection with the celebration of the Congress Jubilee.

Mr. Venkatram Sastri expressed heart-felt felicitations to the Congress and said that whatever the differences with regard to the policy in recent years of the Congress, their aim was common namely attainment of freedom. He acknowledged the services of the Congress to the country and said "Let us join together, put our shoulders together and work for the uplift and glory of our motherland."

Pandit H. N. Kunzru said that Liberals too are serving the country's interests and working for its uplift in their own way. On an occasion like the present, it was impossible to forget the Congress which had rendered valuable services to India. Deploring communal divisions among Indians, Pandit Kunzru remarked that they should not forget that they were Indians first and everything else afterwards and appealed for co-operation of leaders of all parties to achieve the common goal.

The Rt. Hon'ble Sastri did not speak owing to weak health. A spokesman on behalf of the T. U. C. joined in the greetings to the Congress.—A.P.

AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28.

The Congress Jubilee celebrations concluded late to-night after a monster meeting in Gandhi Park presided over by Mr. Mohd Taqi. A number of other speakers addressed the meeting including Babu Ramanand Chatterji, who made the briefest speech, congratulating the Congress in the attainment of its fiftieth birth-day.

Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A., said that in the thousands of years of India's history there had not been occasion like the present, when all communities joined on such a vast scale in the celebrations. The Congress paved the way for the people to march towards freedom.

Pandit Nekiram Sharma said that the Congress had grown from strength to strength and caused a revolution in the minds of Indians from one of cowardice to self-respect. Proceedings were twice interrupted when the speakers were warned by some among the audience not to speak on socialist questions.—A.P.

AT BENARES

BENARES, Dec. 28.

The Congress Jubilee Day celebration ended this evening with a huge procession and public meeting. The shops in the main road were decorated and illuminated.

Mr. Sriprasad Gupta despite weak health attended the meeting.

Swami Sampurnanand and Shri Prakasha also spoke.—A.P.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

Reports pouring in from all parts of this province uptil now show that barring the unpleasant incident at North Calcutta this morning and Raipura in Noakhali District (East Bengal) where the Jubilee procession was disbanded by the police this afternoon, all the 32 district Congress Committees observed the Jubilee celebration programme as outlined by the Congress Working Committee.

The afternoon functions in connection with the Jubilee were ob-

(Continued on page 12—Col. 1).

VISIT THE VILLAGE-INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION AND WATCH THE DEMONSTRATION OF
THE PRESIDENT OPENS THE EXHIBITION.
VILLAGE-INDUSTRIES.
STUDY THE CHARTS SHOWING INDIA'S ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT IN DETAILED PARTICULARS
PARTAKE OF TAMBE'S NUTRITIOUS AND VITAMINOUS PREPARATIONS
AND BUY
INDIAN-MADE ARTICLES & BUY KHADI FOR ANY AND EVERY USE, OF ANY DESIGN AND TEXTURE AT PRICES SUITABLE TO EVERY POCKET
WEAR THE NATIONAL FLAG THROUGHOUT THE JUBILEE WEEK.
'35

TWO VILLAGERS KILLED

Armed Dacoits Open Fire When Challenged

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

A serious armed dacoity in which two persons are reported to have been killed and two grievously hurt was committed in the house of a Hindu moneylender in the village of Chahwala in the district Gujrenwala.

It is stated that a gang of dacoits numbering about eight armed with guns, pistols and lethal weapons knocked at the money-lender's door after dinner under the pretext that they wanted to purchase sugar from his shop.

As soon as the door was opened the desperadoes pounced upon the money-lender persecuting him in order to take possession of the key of the safe.

In the meantime the money-lender's wife seeing her husband's predicament managed to escape with the key and raised an alarm. The villagers collected on the spot and challenged the dacoits and an encounter ensued in the course of which the intruders opened fire.

One Muslim was killed and another died in hospital of a gun shot wound. The money-lender, his brother and one Muslim are lying in hospital in a precarious condition.

The police have proceeded to the spot.—A. P.

PUNJAB CR. L. A. A. CERTIFICATION

Khalsa Darbar Condemns Govt. Action

GOGA, Dec. 28.

The action of the Government of India in certifying the Criminal Law Amendment Act was condemned by a Khalsa Darbar held under the presidency of Sardar Mangal Singh attended by 15,000 Sikhs. The Darbar deplored the communal strife prevailing in Lahore which it attributed to the attitude of Muslims as a result of the communal award and condemned attacks on Sikhs by Muslims. The Darbar urged the Congress to revise its present attitude towards the Communal Award which was declared to be reactionary and undemocratic.—A. P.

WHEN HARIJANS WOULD JOIN CONGRESS

Human Rights Before Country's Service, Says Nasik Leader

NASIK, Dec. 28.

The Harijan participation in the procession and meeting was the outstanding feature of today's Congress Jubilee celebrations here.

Mr. B. K. Gaikwad, one of the supporters of Dr. Ambedkar, addressing the meeting declared that the apathy of the Harijans towards the Congress was due not to the fear of the Government but to the weakness of the Harijans and their incapacity for public service, as they have had yet to acquire elementary human rights, which, when achieved, the Harijans would also join the movement for the country's freedom.—A.P.

MAHATMA FOR AHMEDABAD

Will Arrive On Jan. 7 And Stay At Gujarat Vidyapith

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 27.

Intimation has been received here to-day that Mahatma Gandhi has definitely decided to come to stay here for about a month for rest.

According to arrangements Mahatma Gandhi will arrive here on 7th January and will stay at the Gujarat Vidyapith for 24 days. He will leave Ahmedabad on 1st February and proceed to Delhi to stay there at the Harijan Colony as previously arranged.

Before arriving here he will be examined by a medical Board in Bombay. Mahatma Gandhi is trying to evade the medical examination at Bombay and if he succeeds, he will arrive here on 5th instead of 7th January.—United Press.

Excise Raid And Arrests At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27.

Six arrests were made as a result of an excise raid in village Olikhera, Lucknow District, when a large quantity of illicit liquor and distilling apparatus was found. The raid was organized by the District Police in conjunction with Excise officials who searched a number of houses in the village.

It is said that the leader of the gang has not yet been arrested as he escaped by a clever ruse.—United Press.

Liberals' Greetings To Congress

FEDERATION IN SESSION AT NAGPUR

T. R. V. Sastri Denounces Reforms, But Advocates Working Of Constitution

NAGPUR, Dec. 28.

The 17th session of the National Liberal Federation commenced this afternoon at the Victoria Technical Institute Hall. Over hundred delegates are attending the session, including Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. P. N. Sapru, Mr. Surendranath Verma, Mr. J. N. Basu, Professor Roy, Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Pandit Kunzru, and the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivas Sastri. Dr. Khare, President, Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, also attended.

Messages expressing inability to attend and wishing success to the session have been received among others from Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Sir P. S. Siva swamy Iyer, Sir M. Ramchandra Rao, Raja Sir Rampalsingh, Sir Govind Pradhan and Dr. R. P. Paranjpe.

After the welcome address by Sir M. V. Joshi, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad proposed Mr. T. R. Vankatram Sastri to the Chair. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani seconded while Mr. U. N. Basu, Bengal and two other delegates from Madras and Punjab supported.

The President took an hour and a half to deliver his address. By his side was seated the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivas Sastri.

The session adjourned till tomorrow when the whole House will convert itself into the Subjects Committee and meet at 12 noon to discuss draft resolutions.

The open session will be resumed on Monday.—A.P.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

NAGPUR, Dec. 28.

Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri in the course of his presidential address at the Session of the Liberal Federation at Nagpur today, said:

"The Congress and ourselves have diverged widely in methods. But behind these differences, there is a unity of aspiration. They and we alike are pledged to the winning of India's right to shape her own destiny. We are colleagues in effort and brethren in service and we gladly extend to them our felicitations and good wishes in the trust that, moving along different paths where we must, and treading the same paths together when we may, we shall achieve the freedom of our common motherland.

Indian Claim Ignored

"The history of the Government of India Act shows how none of the suggestions of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru or of the British Indian Delegation has been accepted, while most of the demands of the English die-hard group have been met.

"The Act does not contain a declaration as to the goal of India being Dominion Status. It has erected, as far as the combined ingenuity of lawyers and Parliamentary draftsmen can erect them, barricades against full Dominion Status ever being reached.

"We wanted the Act to be complete, containing the seeds of future constitutional growth. But the Act provides for no growth without the assistance of British legislative machinery.

Indirect election to the Assembly and the Reservation of Defence, Ecclesiastical and Foreign Affairs are a set-back on the present position. The Fiscal and Commercial Safeguards are conceived in contemptuous disdain of Indian interests and Indian self-respect and are calculated permanently to injure India's economic life and welfare. The promise of reciprocity is nothing but a mockery and a sham. In no conceivable circumstances can there be any one in England to protect Indian interests just as there is the Governor-General of India to protect British interestes here.

No Security

"For the first time it is laid down that the Britisher in the United Kingdom is practically to have all the rights of an Indian. The Indian Shipping industry cannot receive a bounty or subsidy without its being also paid to the companies of the United Kingdom. Framed wholly in British interests, the Act has left no scope for the legitimate aspirations of India and no security, no safeguard and no opportunity for its industrial development. Swaraj has no meaning except in so far as it enables the country to rise above its present poverty and miserable low level of life, and a constitution which denies this power of amelioration cannot be acceptable to India.

"The higher administrative services will be recruited, and their pay and conditions of service fixed, by the Secretary of State. The old instruments of control are there still; and vested interests are entrenched in the centre and in the Second Chambers of the provinces as a first line of defence against democratic advance.

Work Reforms

"What then must we do? If we do not work the Act, the Act does not thereby become inoperative. A considerable section of our countrymen can be got to work the Act. We are disorganised and disunited. We who claim to be progressive and nationalist should go in and work the Act and, to the extent possible, keep out unprogressive elements from the Councils.

"Entering the Councils, are we to wreck the Act by indiscriminate opposition? I do not expect any such programme to succeed. The unity required has yet to be created. When that unity is created wrecking may not be necessary for securing changes in the constitution. Such unity may be the result of working within the Council; the work within the Council will quicken the work in the country. In power, we can do a great deal more than in opposition; contacts and associations will make smooth the path of work and achievement. My exhortation not to adopt wrecking as a policy does not mean that you should relax on a matter of principle, whenever one emerges.

"In the provinces, then, a programme of wrecking is unwise and entry into Councils and acceptance of office should not be avoided. In the Centre, there is little chance of a majority.

Working Country

"Work in Council is not all; the party will have to work in the country even more than in the Councils. Without organising a strong and well-disciplined national party in the country, it will be impossible for long to carry on national work within the Council. These remarks on acceptance of office are addressed, not to Liberals only, but to all nationalists in the country, to all progressive Indian parties of whatever shade of political opinion. All progressive parties should welcome opportunities of working in and out of Councils in collaboration with one another without in any way breaking with their other loyalties.

"A party programme should be drawn up without delay. In such a programme should be in-

(Continued on page 10—Col. 3).

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